The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

H NO 311— BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 31 1926 ONE ANNA

...S.A. Model W
Rs. 126/- complete.
...cle & Motor Co.,
...Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

...THE LATEST
B.S.A.
...Rs. 126/- complete
...Cycle & Motor Co.
...BOMBAY.

...NG

...ish India
...ERS' SERVICE.
...PLYMOUTH AND ...
...MARSEILLES.
...Proceeding to Ports with | Tons
...
...
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CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ems per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED—Experienced BILL CLERKS in attorney's office. Good salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1380, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1375

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employments. For terms send anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R1334

GUARANTEED EARN RS. 33 spare time easily by our "CONTRACT COUPON," Price Rs. 10, all orders with remittance received up to 31st December will get free New Year's present of "CALENDAR CLOCK." Agent GERMAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 11204, Entally CALCUTTA.
27859

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 30 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have got jobs for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWARD COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27405

WANTED One MUSIC TEACHER on Rs. 50 plus 10 plus 10. Applicants either male or female, must have passed an examination in musical proficiency, conversant with both vocal and instrumental music. The service is pensionable and possesses all the advantages of public service. Apply to the undersigned with all details and copies of certificates by the 15th of January 1927. P. L. WASWANI, for Administrative Officer, School Board, Karachi Municipality, School Board Office, Dated 27th December, 1926.
A 27063

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One SHOP 53'x15' and 1st and 2nd Floors with Electric Fittings, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Coy., Machinery Market, Forbes St., Fort. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & COY., Solicitors, 41, Hammam St., Fort, Bombay.
G 27896

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2 hours each; Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Boxing for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted:—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1310

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3595

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marlban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

SPORTS

"THE INDIAN RACING CHRONICLE," containing results of 1131 races including Arabs and C. B. etc., run all over India, with Home Records, Trainers' Lots and Jockeys with their riding weights. From 28th November, 1925, to 18th November, 1926. Price Re. 1/4 only W. Sorel, (Publisher) 60, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.
S R1332

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-6. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4 and 2-4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1363

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No, 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-2-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-3-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Fourteen per Share will be paid on and after the 7th January, 1927, between 12 to 3 p.m. (B. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th December, 1926.

By Order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1926.
27905

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "TACOMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s. s. "Sado Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th December, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-Sixth Dividend of Rupees Fourteen per Share will be paid on and after the 15th January 1927, between 12 to 3 p.m. (B. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th December, 1926.

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay 30th December, 1926.
27906

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State for three years, commencing from 1/7/27 to 30/6/30. Tenders should reach the Madarulmoham Orchha State, Tikamgarh on or before the 28th February, 1927. For further particulars apply to the EXCISE OFFICER, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand C. I.)

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
27904

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL X'MAS WEEK
ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
and for
The SECOND WEEK'S RUN
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HOT WATER"
A cyclonic comedy of newlyweds and meddling relatives!
For the time of your life, see this riotous picture.
IF YOU'RE MARRIED
You will want to see this comedy.
IF YOU'RE SINGLE
You must see it!
"THE PLUMBER"
An amusing Mack Sennett Comedy.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PRICES:
Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, As. 12 & 6.
SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.
COME EARLY and avoid the Crush.

The Entertainment that Remains the Delightful Memory
EVERY ACT
ATTRACTIVE, SENSATIONAL AND OF WONDERFUL NOVELTY
In the GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
From SATURDAY, 25th DECEMBER, 1926.
AT
KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' S GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS
Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
DAILY 2 SHOWS
MATINEE 4-30 P. M. —— NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICES EXCEPT GALLERY & SECOND CLASS.

(Under the auspices of the "Prabhu Prabhat.")
The Pathare Prabhu Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition
Opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, at the
"AMROLI HOUSE"
Above Gujerati Stree Mandal, next to Maharbawdi Police Station, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS
A splendid demonstration of what wonders a small intelligent and cultured Community can achieve.
Highly appreciated by the H. E. Governor of Bombay the visiting public, and by all local leading newspapers.
Admission fee Annas Four per head.
TIME :—3 to 5 p.m. for Ladies only except Sats. Sundays & other Bank Holidays. 6 to 11 p.m. daily open to all (including Ladies also) and 3 to 11 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.
From 2 to 11 P. M. on XMAS HOLIDAYS
SPECIAL CONCESSION for Children occupied by Teachers As 2/- per head.

Watch baby grow
Evidence of the proper feeding is clearly shown in baby's rapid progress when put on Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it provides a perfect substitute for mother's milk and contains every substance necessary to build body, bone and brain. The most perfect food for baby.
Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT BUILDS
Obtainable of all chemists.
Send for a Sample to
WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ld. Bombay.

SPECIAL DECEMBER
THE INDIAN REVIEW
EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN
INDIAN STATES & BRITISH INDIA By Sir Valentine Chirol
LABOUR IN THE INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. By Lady Chatfield
ENGLISH IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES By James H. Cousins, D. Litt.
MAYA AND CARLYLE By J. C. Mohony, I. C. S.
WORLD EVENTS By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
THE LEAGUE AND WORLD PEACE By Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams
FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA
LITERATURE, By
CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES. By
Ryot"
THE CONFLICT OF
By Prof. A. R. Wadia
INDIAN CHURCHMEN
By Mr. K. W. Rama
THE SPIRIT CONTE
By Prof. T. L. Vasw
INDIA AND CHINA
By Mr. V. B. Metta
THE PEACE OFFER
By Srimati Svarna
MY EXPERIMENTS
By Mahatma Gandhi
OUR COUNTRYMEN
rica; Kenya; Fiji;
New Zealand and
THE FALLACY OF Is.
By Mr. C. C. Javeri, B. A.
MISS. SAROJINI CHATTERJI
Poem) By Mr. Bejoyananda Sen, B.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS
SINGLE COPY 8 (EIGHT) AS
Put given free to Subscribers of the INDIAN REVIEW who remit Rs. Five to enrol themselves for the year 1927. N that V. Ps. cannot be sent and copies be posted only on receipt of M. O. for (Five) or if by cheque for Rs. 5-4-0.
G. A. Natesan & Co., G. T Madras

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'Swarajya'
The most popular daily publi both in English and (Vernacular). By adve in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and tures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the India Mysore, Travancore an
For Rates and particular please
Manager, Swa
Broadway
Ruttonwalla & Co. BOMBAY
279, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway and 361, Kalbadevi Road
SPECTACLES EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS
SAVE YOUR Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants Public Accountants, Auditors, Income and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Barla Building, Pydhu

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on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 29.

January	12.64+.05
March	12.85+.07
May	13.02+.04
July	13.17+.01
October	13.34+.01
Middling Spot	12.97-.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 29.

January	12.64+.01
March	12.74+.04
Middling Spot	12.63

RECEIPTS & EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Dec. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	64,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000 "
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000 "

NEW YORK.

January 10.55 a.m.	12.52
March	12.73
May	12.91
New York Noon Call.	
January	112.55
March	12.75
May	12.93
New Orleans, 9-55 a.m.	
January	12.55
March	12.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

	Opening	Closing
December	6.60	6.62—.01
January	6.65	6.63—.02
February	6.66	—.02
March	6.75	6.74—.04
April	6.78	—.03
May	6.87	6.84—.05
June	6.88	—.01
July	6.98	6.94—.05
August	6.96	—.06
September	6.99	—.06
October	7.04	7.01—.06
November	7.07	7.03—.06
December	7.01	—.06
Middling spot	6.88	—.20

SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales
Sales on Speculation	400 "
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil. "

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

	Opening	Closing
December		13.24+.20
January	12.80	13.10+.20
February		12.95+.08
March	12.52	12.80+.17
April		12.73+.17
May	12.41	12.68+.16
June		12.63+.16
July	12.30	12.58+.16
August		12.60+.16
September		12.65+.15
October		12.65+.15
November		12.55+.15
December		12.55+.15
Akeli Arabi, F.G.F., spot		13.95—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

	Closing
SCINDE.	
Good	4.90
Fully Good	5.15
Fine	5.40
BENGAL.	
Good	5.00
Fully Good	5.52
Fine	5.50
OOMRA.	
Good	5.75
Fully Good	6.00
Fine	6.25
BROACH.	
Good	5.70
Fully	6.00
Fine	6.30

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 29.

Silver—China Sold, India Bought and Sold. Market Steady.

Spot	24-15/16
Forward	24-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London Dec. 29.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	77-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3 8%
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9 16%
Bank Bills 6 months	4-17/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1 4%
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 29.

Smoked Sheet, standard, ribbed, lb. spot. 1 6-7, 8 Buyers.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed, lb. spot. 1 7 sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. spot. 1 6 3 4 Buyers

Pale Crepe, lb. spot. 1 6-7 8 sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 850.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 935.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 920.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D. st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 108.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.37.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet, Steady market

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

3 Months	4-9/16 per cent.
6 Months	4-17/32 per cent.

Call Money 4 per cent.
1 month 3 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

During the week under review, Ready Prices have remained unchanged and last week-end price levels, inspite of fresh arrivals of about 75,000 bags throughout the week. There have been scattered purchase enquiries for spot sugar during the week, prices at the closes tending to an easy. Our Forward Market commenced with a shopping tendency and has enjoyed practically the tone of Monday morning during the major part of the week with not much business passing. There have been fluctuations within very narrow limits, the close of the week evidencing a drop of 2 to 4d per cwt all round. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/11 and Rs. 18/10 for Java and Rs. 18/12 and Rs. 18/10 for B. R. B Beet Ready Sugar, sh. 20/1 and sh 19/10 for Dec sh 20/10 and sh 20/6 for Jan-Feb-March and sh 18/2 and sh 17/11 July-Aug-Sept shipment for Java Sugar sh 19/10 and sh 19/7 for November, sh 20/ and sh 19/8 for December sh 20/9 and sh 20/4 for Jan-Feb-March Shipment for B. R. B Beet Sugar and sh 19/7 and sh 19/3 for Belgian Beet and sh 19/6 and sh 19/2 for German Crystal Sugar. Nov-Dec Deliveries.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 48,000 bags of Beet Sugar per S. S. Cruiseveld, S. S. Ridderkerk and S. S. Borbarigo and of 26,000 bags of Java Sugar per S. S. Gamuria are estimated at 75,000 bags of Java Sugar and 50,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.

Tuckship Rs. 13/8 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Gamuria sh 20/- per cwt FBH.

Sirius December sh 20/6 per cwt FBH.

Ships. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/8 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C F Ship. December sh 20/3 per cwt.

January sh 20/6 per cwt.

Jan Feb-March sh 20/6 per cwt.

B E B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt.

Ships. November sh 19/8 per cwt FBH.

Ship. December sh 19/11 per cwt FBH.

Ships. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/7 per cwt FBH.

Belgian Beet:—Nov-Dec sh 19/6 per cwt FBH.

German Crystal: Nov-Dec sh 19/5 per cwt FBH.

METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Brass English 3/4	56/0/0
" " 1	55/4/0
" " 1 1/4	55/4/0
" " 1 1/2	55/4/0
" " 1 1/4	55/4/0
" " 2	55/4/0
" German 3/4 to 2	55/8/0
Copper French 3/4 to 2	58/0/0
" German 3/4 to 1 1/4	58/2/0
" English Bars	54/8/0
" Japanese Bars	54/0/0
Kalai Pat	76/0/0
Lead Rangoon	24/0/0
Lead Country	23/8/0
Koger Brass 1 to 2	53/8/0

The demand continues very poor and the daily turn over is very disappointing. Merchants are not inclined to look forward indent orders and at present the demand is supplied out of the stocks. Local prices are still cheaper than the import prices but the demand continues dull.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Irregular—opened easy—long liquidation—closed steady—short covering

LOCAL—Absence of buying orders—General selling.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York—May highest 13-04 at the closing, lowest 12.91. (10-29 a.m.)

Liverpool 9-35 a.m.—New York cables—"Bad weather causing grave doubts Government estimate to be reached. Anticipate no wide fluctuations near future."

Liverpool 8-35 p.m.—Near positions distinctly steadier. Looks like liquidation of January about over.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market looks steady, see no reason to expect immediate advance."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened at a decline of 3 points and prices gave way further on long liquidation but in the later trading market showed a better tone with shorts covering and absence of selling orders. Finally the market closed at the best of the day at a rise of 5 to 7 points for near months and 1 point higher for distant months. Spot quotations ruled easy at a decline of 5 points to 12.95.

Recent rise in the prices of American Cotton is mainly influenced on account of continue unfavourable weather which has shaken the belief in the Government. Final estimate of the American Cotton crop. It can reasonably be expected that this weather will retard ginning opefations and free movement of cotton to certain extent, we attach little or no importance to it as a crop factor. A few thousand bales if at all damaged, is it going to make an unhappy position for spinners. We doubt it very much in the face of superabundance of cotton supplies. To us, it appears that the steadiness is purely due to technical readjustment of the situation. Record crop figures left the shorts in a comfortable position, and some urgent short interest in the near months was required to be squared, spinners were also short and they had to buy up their immediate needs. Now the situation is rather weak to some extent and it is not out of place to expect moderate reactions.

The Liverpool cotton market will be closed from 12-30 p.m. on the 31st inst. to 11 a.m. on the 3rd January.

The New York Cotton Market will be closed on Saturday the 1st January being New Year's day.

LOCAL MARKET.

In spite of better reports from America, our market to-day opened quiet Broach April-May being quoted at 256. There was no buying inclination and prices gradually weakened on general selling. The market closed as under:—

	Opening	Higher	Lower	Closed.
Broach A/M.	256	256	254	254
Broach J/A.	262	262	259	259
Oomra D/J	243	248	243 8	243 8
Oomra May	242	242	240 8	240 9
Oomra May	245 8	245 8	243	243
Bengal D/J.	215 8	215 8	214 8	214 8
Bengal Mar.	219 8	219 8	214 8	214 8

SEWRI MARKET

Liverpool opened 6 points higher. Our forward market ruled very narrow within half a rupee. The business was very narrow and the market finally closed as under. The ready Cotton market was also quiet with a limited enquiry.

	Opening	Higher	Lower	Closed
Broach A/M.	254 4	254 8	253	253 4
Broach J/A.	259	259 2	259	259 9
Oomra D/J.	242	242 8	242	242 8
Oomra Mar.	241 8	241 8	241	241 8
Oomra May	244	244 8	243	243 8
Bengal D/J.	215	215 8	215	215 8
Bengal Mar.	212	—	—	211

The Bombay Cotton Market will remain closed on Friday and Saturday, 31st inst. and 1st January 1927.—

Bengal M G F G	227 28
M. G. Fine	232 32
M. G. S. Fine	237 42

ROOM RATES.

Broach April/May	254
Broach July/Aug.	260
Oomra Dec./Jan.	246
Oomra March	240
Oomra May	243
Bengal Dec.-Jan.	215
Bengal March	212

READY QUOTATIONS.

	S.F.	Fine	F.G.	F.G.F.
Bengal	241	234	226	218
C. P.	237	230	222	214
Rajputana	240	234	226	218
Oomra No. 3	248	243	238	...
C. P. No. 1	263	258	253	...
C. P. No. 2	256	251	246	...
Khandesh	238	233	228	...

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Toyomankwa	Berar 248/250
200	Toyomankwa	Khandwa 240
200	Toyomankwa	Malkapur 245
200	Bombay Cotton	Mathia 233
100	Bombay Cotton	Bhavnagar 237
100	Bombay Cototon	Mainuva 240
500	Suzuki & Co.	Berar 248/250
200	Suzuki & Co.	C.P. 1 264
200	Suzuki & Co.	Bengal 236
200	Suzuki & Co.	Khandesh 237
200	H. Rambhagat	Khandwa 240
250	Volkart Bros.	Bhopal 225
200	Volkart Bros.	Panchpalsad 227
400	Breul & Co.	Warangaon 236
100	Currimbhai	Khargone 215
200	Petit Mill	Khandesh 235
400	A Damodar	Amraoti 247

Ready and forward cotton market:—Holiday: Friday and Saturday.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

	cwts.
Wheat	15,641
Linseed	3,897
Groundnuts	891
Poppyseed	34
Groundnuts	17,748
Castorseed	9,584
Rice	5,926
Myrabolams	9,704
Cottonseed	32,676
Mowraseed	385
Gram	1,615
Joowar	1,765
Barley	890
Bajree	10,371
Coir	3,526 tons.

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay 31 Dec.

Prices are all steady. Business is poor. Local market had some demand in Indigo, Congo Red and Magenta Crystals. Sulpher Black is a bis firm as new Contracts will be entered into by some of the mills in the beginning of the New Year. Miscelleneous Section is quiet.

Alizarine 20% Cow	..	..70	0 0
Alizarine 20% Lunger	..	..70	0 0
Alizarine 20% I.P.	..	..68	0 0
Alizarine 20% Big Pac	..	..60	0 0
Napthol A. S.	..	..	6 0 0
Napthol A.S.B.S.	..	..	7 0 0
Scarlet	..	..	2 8 0
Indenthrine Blue	..	..	3 4 0
Indenthrine Violet	..	..	5 12 0
Magenta Crystals	..	..	6 8 0
Malachite Green	..	..	3 6 0
Indigo	..	..	1 15 0
Nigrosene Crystals	..	..	1 7 0
Hemetine Crystals	..	..	9 10 0
Victoria Blue	..	..	3 0 0
Crysophinine	..	..	2 8 0
Methyl Violet	..	..	3 0 0
Sulphur Black	..	..	0 9 6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

Mill-pressed Bales to 30th September

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	4,587	99,380	1,24,675
Central India	2,345	41,772	1,01,423
Barsi and Nagar	1,285	44,410	58,603
Hyderabad-Gaonanig	1,007	11,607	19,528
Berar	5,724	1,29,845	1,20,118
Central Provinces	1,518	33,883	60,465
Total Oomras	16,566	3,60,897	4,93,812
Dholera	227	7,580	65,382
N. W. Provinces	1,077	33,410	1,10,941
Rajputana	155	8,692	29,677
Sind-Punjab	1,193	26,985	71,997
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar		12,252	12,012
Westerns- Northerns	53	7,613	6,558
Coconada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,586	6,441
Persian		2,806	1,689
American		41,699	143
Egyptian and African	533	19,505	27,525
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	19,804	5,26,401	8,27,912

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st. Sept. to 23 d. Dec.		
In full-pressed Bales:	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,590	76,914	1,26,150
Japan & China	15,700	1,18,835	2,52,668
Coast Ports	473	3,778	7,691
Up-country by Rail		34,686	4,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,729	60,480
Total	19,763	2,82,952	4,50,911

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Khandeish M G. Fine	230/37
Madhia F G.	228/32
Akola/Khamgaon F G.	242/45
Dharwangaon M G Fine	248/52
Wardha/Nagpur	236/63
Sanavad	238/42
Jalna/Aurangabad	238/42
Barsi	235/41
Warangal	255
Peona	270
Punjab American	265/72

Remarks:—1-30 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 6 to 1 points up while Liverpool was 2 to 6 points down.

LOCAL YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 30

			Rs.	As.	P.
Shapurji	..	No. 6 1/2	0	5	6
Phoeniks	..	" "	0	5	10
Kilachand	..	" 8 1/2	0	6	6
David	..	" 10 1/2	0	7	0
Shapurji	..	" "	0	6	9
Tricumdas	..	" "	0	7	3
Currimbhoy	..	" 12 1/2	0	7	6
Tricumdas	..	" "	0	7	3
Kilachand	..	" 14 1/2	0	7	9
Thilachand	..	" 20 1/2	0	9	0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 29.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T Madrid on London	31.73
T.T. Milan on London	108.39
T.T. Berne on London	25.09
T.T. Paris on London	122.55

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 29.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4%	£85
Conversion Loan	£71-7/8
Indian Loan 5½%	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	£57-1/2x
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Government Securities 3½%	£59-5/8
Consols	£53-7/8
War Loan 5%	£100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£92

x Nominal.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 29.

Copper, English Best Selected	£63-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£72
Yellow Metal	£67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£28-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£16-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£296-1/2

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 29.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/-	
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.	
Jan/Feb Shipment sellers 50/1	
Market: Dull.	
Wheat, Australian.	
Jan-Feb. shipment sellers 53/6	
Market: Dull.	
Wheat, Choice white, Karachi:—	
Dec/Jan. shipment Value, 55/-	

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 29

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—	
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £17/0/0.	
Ard. May shipment sellers £16/10/0.	
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton:—	
Dec/Jan. shipment Buyers, £14/15/0.	
Jan/Apl. shipment Hull Paid £14/10/0.	
Market: Fair Trade at Lower prices.	
Linseed, Bombay.	
Dec/Jan. shipment Nominal £16/0/0.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Jan/Apl. delivery sellers 30/-	
May/Aug. delivery paid & Buyers. 29/9.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay.	
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £7/10/0.	
Castorseed, Bombay.	
Dec/Jan. shipmentsellers. £19/0/0.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, Ton.	
Dec/Jan. shipment nominal £17/17/6.	
Rapeseed, Toria,	
Dec/Jan. shipmentsellers £17/15/0.	
Jan/Feb. shipment Hambug offered. £17/12/6	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 30th Dec. 1926.

6-30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rate as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready.	Rs. a. P.	Rail. Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	51 0 0	7 9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	54 0 0	7 9	0
Wheat, Karachi Bunga	..	..	7 8	6
Rapeseed, Brown Selka	..	..	..	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	9 8 0	7 8	6
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..	..	
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	9 15 0	10 6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	9 6 0	9 14	9
Tealseed, White	..	..	..	
Tealseed, Gajar	..	..	..	
Teelseed, Gajar	..	..	..	
Teelseed, Black	..	..	..	
Poppyseed White:	..	16 8 0	..	
Groundnuts	..	59 0 0	11 13	0
Movraseed	..	7 0 0	7 1	0
Barley	..	..	..	
Castor Seed	..	51 0 0	10 9	6
Cotton seed Ready	..	3 15 0	..	
Delivery D.J.	..	4 0 6	..	
Jira	..	8 6 11	..	
Forward.	..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	..	7 6 9	..	
Wheat, Jan.	..	7 10 0	..	
Linseed, May	..	10 2 3	..	
Linsed, Sept.	..	..	..	
Groundnuts J.F.	..	..	..	
Cottondeed	..	..	..	
Teelsee S Gajar, 35-15	..	..	..	
Dec.-Jan	..	..	..	
Castor Seed May	..	54 10 0	..	
Cotton Seed	..	..	..	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 95/4/0.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1971 Rs. 88/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 89.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due Rs 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Rs. 114.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 104.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Bros have issued the following Statistics in 000.5

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	326	12,375	11,745
Receipts at U.S. Ports	348	8,550	6,102
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	64	1,525	1,325
" Continent	147	3,029	2,451
" Japan, Canada &c.	50	784	620
Total	261	5,136	4,196
Worlds Spinners of American Cotton	Not received	?	7,407
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	51	?	1,331
VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Stocks at American Ports	2,999	1,656	
Stocks at American Interior Towns	1,559	1,991	
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent	2,581	1835	
Total	7,142	5,480	
Last week	7,054	5,347	
Difference on week	88	133	
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain All kinds	1,515	850	

CHEMICALS.

Bombay Dec. 30.

Chemicals market is quite at present, but the trend of prices is distinctly upwards, and the market, on opening after Xmas holidays will evidently show considerable strength dextreve, Formia, Maize Starch, Sodium sulphide, Epsom Salt etc. are very firm. Brown sugar lead, zinc and Magnesium chlorides are quiet. Aniline salt saw a moderate demand with unchanged rates.

QUOTATIONS.—

	Rs. a. p.
Soda Caustic	17 0 0
" Sulphide 62 per cent	10 0 0
" Hydrosulphide	0 12 6
" Bichromate	25 8 0
Salt Aniline	0 8 6
" Antimony	0 7 0
" Epsom	3 8 0
" Glauber	1 0 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 7
" Bichromate	33 0 0
Chloride Magnesium	5 0 0
" Zinc	17 12 0
Acid Acetic	96 1 1
" Oxalic	24 8 0
Sago Flour	12 8 0
Farina	15 0 0
Maize Starch	13 0 0
Dextrine	17 8 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 8 6
Copper Sulphate	19 0 0
Alumina Sulphate	6 6 0
Litharge	32 8 8
Alum of Chrome	12 10 0
" Potash	7 0
Sugar lead Brown	35
" White	40
Bleaching Powder	11

JAVA SUGAR

Java sugar, Fine White, D
No. 25, c & f Calcutta,
Jan Mar. per cwt. 21/-
July/Sept. per cwt. 18 1-1
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 18/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, D
No. 25, c & f Bombay,
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/1
Java Sugar, Fine White, D
No. 25, c & H K
Jan/Mar. per cwt

DEMA

Demand Bills

Fair Rao Coffee

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTING MESSAGE.

MAHATMA'S SPEECH ON "INDEPENDENCE."

MR. SAKLATWALA'S GREETINGS TO THE CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

PLEA FOR UNITY AND COMMON PROGRAMME.

PANDU, Dec. 28.

Bardoloi on behalf of the Reception Committee, thanked the President and members of the Congress for the cordial and kindly way in which they conducted themselves. The high hopes entertained of the President had been fully fulfilled. The President, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, received great ovation, as he advanced to the rostrum to acknowledge the vote of thanks and deliver his concluding address. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said: I am sorry, I am unable to express myself in Hindi, Bengalee or Assamese, and have to express myself in a language alien to you, in which it is not possible to speak from heart to heart. But I am sure I have understood you, and you have understood me, to some extent. The general handicaps prevented me from expecting to please the Congress. Firstly, due to my ill-health, secondly, due to the thunderbolt of the news of Swami Shraddhananda's death which was hurled at me as I was journeying to your station. What little confidence I had, deserted me, but it was only for a little while, for coming though as I do from a land of prosaic men, it is also a land of veiled mysticism, with its unfailing faith.

I have met with consistent kindliness and friendship all round; they were visible everywhere, and but for that I would not have been able to rule as I ruled. I thank you all for the co-operation you extended to me both in the Subjects Committee, and in the open Congress. The success of the Congress session is due to the great co-operation between all wings of the Congress. Pandit Malaviya has proposed a vote of thanks. As I was listening to him I recalled to mind how as a boy as a listener to his silvery eloquence at Madras, I was proud for the moment that he should have been sworn to bless his own child. I am deeply touched by the kind sentiments expressed by Pandit Malaviya and I hope I shall deserve them. I do not think I shall be able to acquit myself ably. Mrs. Naidu is a poetess, I am a prodic Tamilian.

Tamilian. My only claim is "I am a businessman and we have passed businesslike resolutions. We must see they are carried out. An Englishman is a businessman. He beats us in bargaining. We must meet him on his ground. I cannot bring to you the gift of emotional appeal, nor the quality of courage. I shall, however, bring my business quality. I am a moderate person, so, if my address was moderate I am glad you have taken it in the right spirit.

MISUNDERSTANDING THE CAUSE OF DIVISION.

Our difficulties are due to misunderstanding the heart of every Indian beats for Swaraj, but misunderstandings of various kinds, religious and otherwise, divide us, and these misunderstandings are exported by the bureaucracy by all means. Let us fight for our views, but once when the decision is arrived at, let us give effect to it. What we do is, we never differ until the decision is taken, and then we differ. We must finish our battle before the decision is come, and once it is taken we must loyally carry it out. I would ask you to bear in mind a few things. One is that everyone of us must recognise that a revision of the Constitution is impending. That is one reason why we seek to present a united front; but let me not lower our standing or discipline in our eagerness for unity. Four differences have arisen, because those who believed Swaraj would come through Khaddar misunderstood much—those who believed Swaraj would be through councils, through offices and through communalism. We must not bring into zeal of controversial politics. It also mean that we should give up The curse of India is that on a heart. Let us have give the hardest bargain. carried away by desires to release of detenues and prisoners can never of honourable settlement. tionless is certainly a condi- settlement, but it is not itself it is an essential preliminary

to the creation of a favourable atmosphere. Do not consider Bengalees are parochial in demanding the release of detenus, or that the question is a provincial one. Political prisoners all over India are our special concern. The release of detenues is on all India question. We will also need some guarantee of Swaraj before we can consent to a settlement. It is easy to work the constitution but heare the Swaraj Party entered Councils the Englishman was found in his saddle. Let us make him less and less firm a way to it is through unity between Hindu-Muslims and other communities; but preaching only of unity will not help us.

PLEA FOR COMMON PPROGRAMME.

What will help is a common programme. It is idleness that is responsible for communal quarrels. Give Hindus and Musalmans a programme which they can work, and they will forget their quarrels. The talk of unity only widens the gulf. If you will only make earnest efforts this year, to give effect to the constructive programme, you will be contributing much to mitigate the communal tension. You have wisely passed business-like resolutions. I congratulate you on your resolution on the habitual wear of Khaddar. Let us clearly understand that Khaddar is essential to Swaraj mentality. I do not feel like Mahatmaji that Khaddar is Swaraj; but I do know Khaddar is the foundation of Swaraj. I also congratulate you on the Currency Resolution. We have by the resolutions adopted in this session vindicated our business capacity. It remains to continue to sustain that attribute. Let me appeal to you to dream of Swaraj. Fill your life with the thoughts of Swaraj, rise in the morning with Swaraj on your brain, and retire to sleep with the dream of Swaraj. Make Swaraj your religion till we have won our national freedom. Swaraj is the question of faith. It cannot be argued about if only you work with confidence you will get Swaraj. Council work is not entirely futile by occupying them we have capital position of strategy, and prevent the bureaucracy from exploiting them. Without capturing the strategic position of Councils we can do no work in the country. I am deeply grateful to Mahatmaji and glad that he attended this session of the Congress and actually assisted us. I do not know if he will lead us again, but if we carry out the constructive and Council programme in a businesslike manner Mahatmaji may, with his adaptability, recognise the usefulness of Council work, and clasp us. His present faith undoubtedly is against Council work, but possibly it is because he thinks we have most done as much as we could.

TAKE TO CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

I want Congress Councillors to make the greatest effort in the constructive programme. They must blend both Council and Constructive Programme. This Congress has seen the fusion of parties to a greater extent than I had dared to hope. I hope Pandit Malaviyaji and Pandit Nehru will unite their forces in the Assembly, and give us a united lead. Nor do I see any difficulty to co-operation in Provincial Councils. If we keep to the non acceptance of office for at least one year we shall serve the country's interests better. If one took offices now we shall surely fall into the trap set for us. Our demand for Swaraj has always been evaded by this policy of Indianisation of some of the offices. We must not fall into that pitfall. I have little more to say. I am glad to have come to this easternmost corner of India—this land of rising sun, and met with keen interest in Swaraj. Let me hope this is only the beginning of a great Asiatic Federation of our dream. I must also say Mr. Phookun's prayer that people become sheep after three days' stay, has been falsified. It is no sheep I found amongst you. Only yesterday, in close division that we had, I met with any amount of democratic assertion. I was so pleased to come across it.

I must now express our grateful thanks to the volunteers. The movement is more important than Khaddar. I ask you to extend to the fullest extent to the volunteer movement your material and moral support. I also wish to tender my grateful thanks and affection to my leader, Pandit Nehru—(applause)—to Mrs. Naidu, our ex-president, who initiated this young boy of 52 into the mysteries of Presidentship. (Laughter and Applause) and to Lala Girdharilal who helped even the younger brother. Bandemataram"!

Amidst applause and rejoicings the Congress dissolved at 5 p.m.—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

PANDU, Dec. 28.

(From Our Special Representative.)

The Independence resolution was vehemently opposed by Hari Sarvottam Rao. The President, then called upon Mahatma Gandhi who had attended the meeting after his silence to make a statement on the point. Mahatma Gandhi, in his clear and cateful statement, said: "It is not for the first time that we have a resolution of this type before the Congress. I trust that the country, or rather the leaders as you are supposed to be, would follow the trend of events far more seriously than you have been doing. You are seeking to inculcate the spirit of complete independence among those who are divided among themselves. I base my argument on the present situation. Supposing complete independence was in any way superior to Swaraj, it would have long been included in the creed. Do Hindus, today, feel they are strong enough to have complete independence? Do the Mahommedans feel likewise? I make this humble suggestion to you to be satisfied with what you have already got in the creed. Coming to the rockbottom, I repeat what I have said on many an occasion that "Swaraj" does include "complete independence." You will remember that at the time when the Constitution was framed, Jinnah and Malaviya resisted it. Why are you impatient to make the meaning of the creed clearer? Why should you lose faith in the human nature and yourselves? Have you repugnance against the white skin? Don't you want Britishers if they remain here on your conditions? Even in more advanced dominions like South Africa they don't discuss resolutions of this kind. General Hertzog has returned from the Imperial Conference a converted man, and has ceased to talk of Independence. Do not limit the implications of Swaraj when you have got a limitless thing. Everything is included in this undefined, or rather indefinable thing. In spite of the gentler President, I hope you will reject the proposal summarily. Try to get out of the clutches of Mahatmas I am not Mahatma, and pray do not do anything for me. I am an humble servant of the nation, and yet don't yield to fiercest anarchists in matters of sacrifices. What I may or may not do should not deter you from duty. I want no bargaining on this question. I have achieved my independence, and let everybody do likewise, and the sum total of it will constitute the complete independence which the resolution asks. Eliminate me from your consideration."

The resolution was then put to vote and declared lost.

Then the debate followed on Pandit Nehru's motion, making it compulsory for the delegates and the members of the All-India Congress Committee to be the members of the local organisations of the Congress in the province that elects them. The motion was hotly disputed by Messrs. Horniman, and Ranga Iyer and Maulana Mahomed Ali on the grounds that it was conducive to the crippling of democratic principles. The motion was lost when put to the vote.—A. P.

WORLD'S GREETING TO CONGRESS.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S CALL TO ORGANISE.

PANDU, Dec. 28.

When the Congress reassembled this afternoon Lala Girdharilal read the messages received by the President from Herr Gibarta, General Secretary, Berlin Schadows, Mr. Saklatvala (London) and many others. The cable from Herr Gibarta was as follows:

"On behalf of 400 nationalist and labour organisations all over the world, we send to the Indian National Congress our heartiest greetings, wishing every success for India, the most important world problem to-day. The Brussels Congress of the oppressed people, including Canton and Mexican Governments, the South African-Indian Congress, the Egyptian National Party, Ceylon, China, Persia, Turkey and South America highly desire meeting representatives of the Indian movement, your mandated delegates and all Indian leaders personally. Welcome to Congress President. Mr. George Lansbury, Madam Sun Yat Sen (China), M. Henry Barbusse (France).

Cable names of delegation.

"ORGANISE, ORGANISE, ORGANISE."

Mr. Saklatvala's cable reads as under: "In spirit with you. Accept greetings. Earnestly wishing your deliberations, worthy men and women who value mass liberty above political expediency, who realise tactical speeches in Parliamentary institutions as only passing consolation, return for economic burdens and national serfdom. How long, before adopting Andhra's honest logical resolution, will Bombay sentimentalism prevail, again to sacrifice national freedom and honour to the fetish of forming a voting combination inside the Councils? I stand alone in Parliament against 615 Conservative, Liberal and Labour Imperialists, yet I don't surrender for artificial political combinations. Voice of the workers and peasants outside the Councils, your real strength. Organise, organise, organise them till they lead themselves and for your real emancipation, as they are now doing in China, where political councillors are opportunist mandarins favouring foreign Imperialist masters in openly fighting the Chinese workers and peasants, though without hope. Success of your deliberations for freedom to strength of our Motherland, which I hope soon to visit."

Dr. Morari Lal of Cawnpore urged the Congress to bury communal differences and steer clear to the goal of freedom.

Mrs. Sarladevi, who presided over Calcutta Hindu Citizens' mass meeting, conveyed the text of the resolutions passed at the meeting which said that the Mussalman leaders should cleanse their minds of their co-religionists of the erroneous anti-Islamic, inhuman notion that the people of other faiths are not equal and unassailable to defend and propagate their own faith, by the reforms of Sangathan and Shuddhi.

Other telegrams included among others are those of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad and Mr. B. S. Kamat of Poona.—A. P.

SWARAJIST FUTURE POLICY.

AN ABORTIVE MEETING.

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the Swaraj Party to consider, in future, the line of action was announced for to-day. Most of the leaders including Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Satyamurti, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were present in the pandal, but the attendance was very small and the leaders thought it inadvisable to open the proceedings. Consequently the meeting was cancelled. However it is going to be held in the near future. The Secretary has given to understand that the day and the place of the meeting will be announced later. It is presumed that the question keeping the Swaraj Party in abeyance in view of the resolution passed by the Congress session, will be discussed in that meeting.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEMBER DEAD.

PANDU CAMP, (Gauhati), Dec. 29.

A tragedy awaited conclusion of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Gopinath Phukun, a member of the Reception Committee, died of pneumonia to-day.—A. P. Special.

The death of Gopinath Phukun has cast a gloom in the congress circle. His services poor man he was inspired with the ideal of the Congress and did his best in this own place at Golaghat to raise the Congress fund. He died at 6-30 in the evening the funeral was attended by Mr. T. R. Phukun, Chairman, Reception Committee and others. The dead body was carried in a procession and the last rites were performed on the Congress ground.—A. P. Special.

"EXCITING TIME FOR INDIA."

LABOUR M. P.'S IMPRESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

PANDU, Dec. 27.

Mr Pathwick Lawrence M.P. leaves Gauhati to-morrow for Calcutta. Interviewed on the impressions he carries of the Congress Mr. Lawrance said, "it had been a very great pleasure to me to come to Gauhati and to see the wonderful Indian National Congress in action. I should like to congratulate the organisers of the Congress upon the excellent preparations they have made and the smoothness and punctuality with which they have worked. The size of the gathering exceeds some of the great women suffrage demonstrations at which I assisted in England many years ago.

This is an exciting time for India, perhaps the most exciting and inspiring time in its history. The people have before them the task of building stone by stone the edifice of self-Governing in India. This is the time when every site of work tells when the best councils are needed to see that the building is done right. The little self of the individual is to be subordinated to the big self of the community and the big self includes men women and children of every class, of every race and of every creed. The main lines of progress are agreed upon, the details are questions of tactics which depend on immediate circumstances which those on spot know far better than I do. There are many things which need to be put right, but which can only be done by each community for itself without help or interference from outside.

Finally I knew that whatever policy be pushed, that which is most essential is sincerity of purpose and action loyalty to comrades, and continual recognition of the good of the community as a whole. To play the game should be the common watchword of all races living in this country."—A. P.

MR. SIDHVA OPTIMISTIC.

PANDU, Dec. 28.

Mr. R. K. Sidhava, in a statement, states the resolution of Hindu-Muslim unity passed at the Congress will not be a pious resolution as that of the Unity Conference at Delhi, because the All-India Congress Committee mean business this time. The Working Committee is serious in chalking out a common programme after consulting the leaders of different communities. Religious issues are put in the forefront not because they are the live issues but that they are really represented for political purposes.

With regard to unity amongst the different parties in the Assembly and Councils Mr. Sidwa stated that he was optimistic and felt that the different parties would soon realise the necessity of forming one single party to give an united front to the bureaucracy. The differences between the parties at present were due to personal differences amongst certain leaders and it appeared the president, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, was very eager to bring about a settlement soon.—A. P.

BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

The 35th annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Company Ltd., was held on Thursday at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Purshottam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June last stated that a net profit of Rs. 11,965-5-9 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 1,366-2-11 brought over from last year's account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 13,331-8-8 which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

	Rs.
To write off to Machinery Depreciation	1,000-0-0
To write off to Building	500-0
To write off to Dead Stock and Furniture Depreciation	100-0-0
To pay a Dividend Free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June 1926 at Rs. 14 per share of Rs. 100 each	10,500-0-0
To pay Bonus to Company's Staff	500-0-0
To carry forward to next year's Account	731-8-8
Total	13,331-8-8

The Directors' report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

The appointment of Sheth Vassonji Devji as a Director of this Company in place of vacant seat of Sheth Ranchhoddas Gangji Lakhmidas was confirmed. The retiring Directors Sheth Narandas Lalji and Sheth Vassonji Devji were re-elected as Directors.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 30.

S S Circassia, Coldwell Liverpool.
S S Tacoma Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
S S Sado Maru, Terameto, Kobe.
S S Chakla, Beatagh, Karachi.
S S City of Lincon, Rawland, New York.
S S Torilla, Johnson, Calcutta.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.
S S Singu, Nelson, Rangoon.
S S Indravati, Esmail, Bhavnagar.

December 31.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Jenkins, London.

DEPARTURES.

December 31.

S S Hatkhola, Bamehr, Karachi.
S S Hankow Maru, Yoshida, Kobe.
S S Tokushima Maru, Tominga, Kobe.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

LOADING.

December 30.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer Akbar for Mauritius.

S S Circassia:—The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Circassia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tacoma Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tacoma Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sado Maru:—The N.Y.K. steamer Sado Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Lincon:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Lincon, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Torilla.—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Torilla arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Singu arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P & O S.N. Co's mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind will arrive in harbour at about 10 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, a general cargo and 187 passengers.

The P. & O. S.N. Co.'s English mail steamer Ranpura, will sail on Saturday from Bellard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

December 30.

S S Ranpura for London:—6 bales goat skins H B Rambhagat, 20 bales goat skins M Mahomedali and Co, 1 bdle woollen carpets Grundley and Co Ltd, 6 bales woollen carpets M M and Co, 14 bdles woollen carpets F Ismailoff, 16 bdles woollen carpets A Azizulliahoff, 46 cases bristles W H Brady and Co Ltd, 3 pots rosa oil and 4 cwt cuttle fish J Permanand Co., 4 cwt fish maws M M and Co, 2 bdles fox skins and 1 bdle merluska skins H A Ebrahimoff, 4 bales cow and calf hides R Meherally and Co, 21 bales cow, calf and buffalo hides P Hassam, 4 bdles fox skins H A M Sawal.

For Constantinople:—125 cwt mehdi powder A A Kader.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—112 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros, 50 bales raw cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Hatkhola for Hamburg:—4100 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmahomed.

For Havre:—13 bales cow tail hair M Mahomedali and Co.

S S Riederkerk for Hamburg:—500 cwt poppy seed, 1000 cwt linseed, and 10398 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros, 15 cwt cardamoms M Bhuta and Co.

For Antwerp:—1 bale woollen carpets Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros, 1200 cwt groundnut oil cake M Bhuta and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1980 cwt jowaree Ralli Bros, 1200 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmahomed.

For Ghent:—461 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros, 175 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co.

S S Crostenfels for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore Cox and Shipping Agencies Ltd., 720 cwt crushed bones S Bannister and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

December 30.

S S Clan Keith from Liverpool. Agents:—J. Finlay and Co., Ltd.

From Liverpool:—788 cases and 791 bales cotton, woollen and art silk piecegoods, 91 bales and 184 cases cottons, 95 cases and 201 bales cotton yarn, 11 bales cotton and woollen cloth, 27 cases cottons and art silk, 11 cases cottons and art silk textures, 102 bales paper, 26 bales, 46 bdles, 45 pkgs, 104 pieces and 26 boxes motor car and cycle tyres, tubes, covers, etc., 27 cases, and 14 cts. looms, 83 bdles shovels, 128 pieces springs, 38 cases rubber cable, 10 cases and 4 trusses leather belting, 14 trusses cotton rope, 30 cases insulator's fittings, 50 D bags farina, 10 D/bags barium carbonate, 12 D/bags black lead, 510 drums bleaching powder, 200 bags bicarbonate of soda, 12 cases pickers, 34 pkgs iron flanges, 20 kegs mercine glaze, 400 bags, and 200 D/bags rail keys and wedges, 55 cases lead plates, 40 cases old files, 10 cks and 60 kegs dyes, 40 drums and 11 cases paint, 200 rolls ginning sundries, 22 sk/cases A C sheets, 25 bdles Y metal sheets, 16 bdles, 40 cases and 1246 boxes soap, 6 drums calendar grease, 10 barrels, 6 H/barrels and 20 kegs lubricating grease, 50 cases whisky, 2153 bdles gal. corr. sheets, 17 cases and 17 bales cotton goods, 610 bales American cotton, 14 cases heralds and reeds.

From Naples:—8919 baskets and 1600 bags potatoes, 104 baskets garlic.

From New Port:—443 cases rail keys, 125 cases bath bricks, 155 bdles steel hoops, 2351 pieces hard spelter, 350 bdles tubes, 20 drums disinfecting fluid, 600 kegs copper sulphate, 130 drums turpentine, 607 boxes tin plates, 455 bags W I keys, 8150 bdles gal. corr. sheets, 100 bdles Y metal sheets, 443 cases distance plates.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. have issued the following report under date 30th inst.:—

There are several indications that the final crop may not be quite as large as the Bureau Estimate, such as smaller Ginning figures than were expected, bad weather, etc., and we think that these items have had their effect on the market, also we hear of increased Winter wheat acreage in the cotton states believed to be in substitution for cotton. Southern selling pressure has been absent while better classes of American cotton have been offered only sparingly. The lower grades of which there have been plenty on the market have been attractive to investment buyers. The markets have been quiet as is natural at the holiday season and will probably remains so until the New Year, but we feel confident, that we shall see prices settling at a higher level before many weeks have passed. The revered maxim "Never bear the tail end of a large crop" is in our opinion as true this year as ever, and if we are to follow precedent we should see a rise of several cents between now and May. Looking back on the two large crop years of 1911-12 and 1914-15 we find that following both these crops prices between December and May improved approximately 25 per cent. which this year would mean an improvement of over three cents.

In this connection it may be argued that as compared with those years there is far more "outside growth" now than then and this is undoubtedly true. On the other hand however cotton is now being used for all sorts of new purposes and we understand that in the U. S. A. it is finding fresh outlets constantly.

As we have been saying in our recent reports, a large crop is assured and we do not fore my our heads about a million bales more or less but we believe that Demand will control the situation aided by a wonderful bull propaganda which may be expected to function very shortly. Americans are the livelist propaganda merchants in the would and we may expect to see a very brisk campaign during the next few months.

Indian prices are still too high to attract any but specialised buying, but we are now expecting heavier arrivals which in our opinion can have but one result. We do not expect to see prices here go down much but we expect to see New York rising more quickly than Bombay.

We wish all our friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 13 9
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 3
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 9
Kaliamardan	,,	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
David Mill	,,	0 14 6
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 12 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 12 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 12 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 12 6
Globe	,,	0 12 3
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Pashi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 13 6
Jacob	,,	0 13 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 12 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 1 0
Apollo David	,,	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 3
Tata	,,	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 0
Mahel	,,	0 14 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: New Year's Eve.

Meeting convened by Jamait-i-Khudamul Haramain, to discuss Hedjaz Question, near Nawab's Masjid, Bhendi Bazar, 9 p.m.

Public meeting of Muslims, Nawab's Musjid, Bhendi Bazar, 9 p.m. (B.T.)

1st day of the sitting of Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference, Madhav Bag, C.P. Tank Road, 11-30 a.m.

S.S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with English Mails due Dec. 16, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 1, 1927.

Banks closed: New Year's Day.

The S.S. Rampura with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

JAMSETJI—Bai Avabai widow of late Mr. Jamsetji Curserji Jamsetji died at residence Whitehouse, Apollo Bander on Wednesday the 29th instant. The Uthamna ceremony will take place on Friday, the 31st inst., (to-day) at Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy's House "The Cliff" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Relations and Friends please accept this intimation.

R 373

DEPRESSED INDIA ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of Working Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Reading Room.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received a Table Calendar from the Commercial Printing Press, Bombay, for 1927.

A tear-off Wall Calendar from Messrs. The Pioneer Paper Mart, Bombay.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

An Urgent Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day Friday 11-30 to 12-30 p.m. Mixed Gramophone Records, 7 to 8 p.m. Dance music 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. Indian Music. Call-sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Mr. Devaduta of the Hindi Pracharaka Sangha will deliver a lecture on "Hindi Rashtriya Sanghatan" to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi. Saraswat ladies are requested to attend.

12 NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is to-day's programme:—Garden Party, and at 7 p.m., a public meeting will be held when Prof. S. Radhakrishnan and Mr. M. C. Parikh will speak on "Present Day Hindu Religious Thought and the Christian Message."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser I Hind" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 8.30 P.M. on the 26th instant and left there at midnight the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 A.M. on Friday the 31st instant.

Clan Line S.S. "Macnaughton" arrived in London on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Clan Line S.S. "Morrison" left Suez on the evening of 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Takusenima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S.S. "Hankow Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lemu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 5th proximo. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S. S. "Hankow Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, the 31-12-26 instead of at 10 A.M.

WAHABI ATROCITIES.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Jamait-i-Khudamul Haramain a public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay will be held on the open ground opposite Nawab's Masjid Bhendi Bazar to-day (Friday) at 9 P.M. (B.T.), under the presidentship of Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dhelvi, Minister to the Government of Bombay and Minister Palanpur States, for condemning the Najdis for the atrocities committed by them in the sacred land of the Hedjaz and also to devise means to stop the reputation of such sacrilegious acts in future. Hazrat Maulana Qutbuddin Abdul Wali of Farang Mahal and Sir Maharaja sahib of Mahmudabad will discuss the question of the Hedjaz.

MR. BHARUCHA AND LIBERALS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

Mr. Bharucha in a message states:—

Sir Sivaswamy philosophises, "down with the Swarajists"; Sabesh Responsivsitss; wake up Liberals; communal electorate at present inevitable; temples, mosques, Church construction subject to Government order; blessing Blacket; for 18d. ratio. What is wrong, ruinous lead? Will he dare discuss the currency problems with the Bombay economists?—Free Press.

A FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

HINDU PAINTER KILLED.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner, held an inquest touching the death on Thursday morning of Mahadeo Mallac, a painter in the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Parel Workshops residing at Kamatipura.

It appeared that on Wednesday evening at about 6 p.m. while the deceased was going to Kamatipura from Grant Road Station along New Foras Road, a motor car faced him at the junction of the New Foras Road and Lamington Road, but it suddenly stopped and did him no injury. Following was a motor lorry about 15 feet further driven by one Phillip Menos at a speed of about 15 miles an hour. After the motor car stopped the lorry suddenly swerved to the right and knocked down the deceased by its left mudguard. The deceased died on the spot.

Abdul Kadar Mahomed Hussein, a motor driver giving evidence said that as the motor car preceding the lorry had stopped suddenly and as on the left side of the road there was heavy traffic, the driver of the lorry had no alternative but to swerve to the right. If he (witness) were driving the lorry he would have done the same thing; because the lorry which was being driven at a speed of about 15 miles an hour could not be stopped suddenly. But witness added that if the lorry were driven at a speed of about 10 to 12 miles an hour, it could have been stopped dead.

It transpired that Phillips had a license for driving a motor car, but none to drive a lorry.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by fracture of the skull in consequence of his having been knocked down by a motor lorry driven by Phillip Menos in a rash and negligent manner.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AFTERMATH OF X MAS.

Mr H. P. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate, sat in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate a Mazagaon for the purpose of disposing of urgent criminal work during the Xmas vacations. About 25 charge sheets were placed before His Worship and remands granted in most of these cases. A large number of informations or private complaints were presented before the Magistrate and were concerned chiefly with offences of hurt and assault. A fair proportion of the complainants hailed from the lower orders of the Christian community whose broken heads and damaged arms went to show that the parties had spent a more than merry Christians, not too wisely but too well.

MR. RANGNEKAR ON LEAVE.

MR. DASTUR TO ACT AS CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

The Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday announces the following:—

"Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted, with effect from 3rd January, 1927, leave on average for one month and a half on average pay for 2 months, and is permitted to prefix the Christmas holidays to the leave.

The following appointments vice Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, proceeding on leave, are ade:—

Mr. H. P. Dassur, to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala to act as a Presidency Magistrate.

HOLY QURAN.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S COMMENTARY.

We draw the attention of our readers to the supplement circulated along with our to-day's issue. Maulana Muhamadali's books and especially the Holy Quran with his translation and commenary are classics in Islamic literature and have been highly eulogised by "The Times" (London), the Westminster Gazette" and other prominent European dailies. To those who are interested in Islamic literature, Maulana Muhammad Ali will prove to be a reliable guide. A trial of these books is an education in itself.

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD

The 34th annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co., Ltd. was held on Thursday at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Sheth Moolji Shamji presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June last stated that a net profit of Rs. 13,030-6-6 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 4,649-0-2 brought over from last year's account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 17,679-6-8 which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

	Rs.
To write off to Machinery Depreciation	2,000-0-0
To write off to Building	1,000-0-0
To write off to Dead Stock and Furniture Depreciation	100-0-0
To pay a Dividend Free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1926 at Rs. 14 per share of Rs. 100 each	10,500-0-0
To pay Bonus to Company's Staff	400-0-0
To carry forward to next year's Account	3,679-6-8
Total	17,679-6-8

The Directors' report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. The retiring Director Sheth Gordhandas Gokuldas Premji was re-elected as Director. The appointment of Sheth Narandas Lalji, as a Director of this Company in place of vacant seat of Sheth Ranchhoddas Gangji Lakhmidas was confirmed.

"AN IRREPARABLE LOSS"

BOMBAY WOMEN CONDEMN DELHI OUTRAGE

A cosmopolitan meeting of the women of Bombay was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Thursday evening to express the sense of regret and resentment at the brutal murder of Swami Shraddhanandji.

After prayers, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay explained in brief the object of the meeting and described the great efforts Swami Shraddhanandji had made to elevate the position of women in Hindu society.

Pandit Dwijendra Sharma, Dr. Kalyandas and Mr. B. N. Motiwala spoke at length describing the various ideal qualities of the late Swami and exhorted the women to act up to his advice. All the speakers laid great stress on the urgent need of reforming and organising the Hindu community. To do it as speedily as possible was the only fitting memorial of the great Swami.

MEMORIAL TO SWAMIJI.

The president Mrs. Tarabai then moved the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

"That this meeting of the women of Bombay held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Hind Mahila Samaj and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj expresses deep regret at the assassination of Swami Shraddhanandji, whose services to the country, the Hindu community and specially the women folk of India were invaluable, by the hands of a Muslim fanatic. The meeting exhorts all Hindu women to follow the advice given by the late Swamiji thereby allowing his soul to rest in peace."

After authorizing the president to forward the resolution to Prof. Indra, the son of the late Swami Shraddhanand, the meeting dispersed.

P. P. A.
Princess Theressa, Italian wife of H. H. Aga Khan, who died in a Paris Hospital recently.

P. P. B.
Miss Serena E. T. Zachariah, B.A., L. T., Superintendent of the Government Secondary and Training School for Women Rajahmundry, the first and the only lady elected to the Senate of the Madras University by the Registered Graduates at the recent general elections.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—The death is announced of Lord Lyveden.—Reuter.

London.—The Will of Gertrude Bell includes a bequest of £6,000 sterling to the British School of Archaeology in Iraq.—Reuter.

Malta.—The airliner conveying Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare has arrived here from Naples. They stopped for two hours en route at Fontonarosa, are air port where the commander of the port and other prominent persons welcomed them and the Union of Fascist Journalists presented Lady Hoare with a bouquet of carnation tied with ribbons of British and Italian national colours and the Fascist emblem.—Reuter.

Baghdad.—Sir Sefton Brancker's Hercules piloted by Travers and warner Travelled this morning from Rutba where they were surprised to find ice in the middle of the desert. They covered 240 miles from Rutba to Baghdad in two hours and a quarter. After two hours' halt the aeroplane continued its journey to Basrah where it arrived at twenty five minutes past three. Brancker stayed behind to await the arrival of Sir Samuel Hoare.—Reuter.

Earl Beauchamp, Lord Warden of Cinque Ports has been appointed Captain of Deal Castle in succession to Lord Allenby, resigned.—Reuter's Special.

FUNCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY

EUROPEAN UNDERGRADUATE SYSTEM

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The fifth and the last sitting of the All-India Muhamadan Educational Conference began at 10 a.m. to-day, Sir Abdur Rahim presiding. The attendance was not very creditable. Among those present were Mirza Ali Muhammadkhan, Mr. Abdulla Yusufali, Shaikh Abdulla, Mr. Ghulamus Saiyedain, Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Dr. Mausuri, Mr. Hamid Hasan, Atayia Begum, Dr. Zakir Hasain, Maulvi Fazinuddin Dr. Shafaat Ahmad, Khawja Gul Muhammad and others. Twelve resolutions were then moved and passed unanimously out of which several were very important. One resolution required all the colleges and universities to widen the scope of the training corps, another requested the Maharaja of Alwar and Bharatpur to establish primary and secondary schools in such villages within their states. Another called upon the Mussalmans of India to form a committee of prominent Musalmans in order to wait upon the Maharaja of Kashmir to bring home to him the educational and economic needs of his Muslim subjects. Another requested the Madras Government to solve the educational problem of the Moplahs in a satisfactory manner, while the last resolution required the Indian Muslims to obliterate the disgrace of illiteracy from the fair name of their community by establishing schools.

After this the president brought the proceedings to a close and in this connection said: I congratulate all the Musalmans on the way in which they have carried on their deliberations. We have passed several important resolutions, but our duty does not end with that. They are after all proposals and all depends whether we carry them out or not. We all realise that we are extremely behind the other communities in education. We deplore this fact; but we should make up our mind to give a more hopeful account of our progress next year. I appeal to the Musalmans of Delhi to raise the Anglo-Arabic intermediate college to a first grade college. It is not creditable for the Central Government that there should be no first grade college in Delhi, the centre of Islamic culture. If you make up your mind you can raise it to a first grade college within one month (cheers). We have collected some money but we require two lakhs of rupees to complete our scheme. We hope the Delhi Muslims will take up the task in right earnest.

FUNCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY.

At the end of his speech, Sir Abdur Rahim thanked the members of the Reception Committee and the volunteers for arranging for the comforts of the delegates. This brought the session of the conference to a successful finish. But before the audience dispersed Khawja Ghulamus Saiyedain was requested to read his learned decture on the function of the university. At first the lecturer repudiated the idea that mere mamedian increase in the universities was not a guarantee for a better quality of education. He said that a university was not merely a collection of books; as Carlyle put it, but was really a community of students and scholars who came together for the purposes of co-operative intellectual work and research. "This community," he observed, "has a double function to discharge. It should, on the one hand, take the existing knowledge as its data, select and classify it and make it available for the rest of the students and the community. Side by side with it it should also increase this stock of knowledge through the organised research work."

He suggested that steps should be taken to gather within the precints of the university men of really high attainments in order to create there the desired atmosphere of intellectual activity. But it was not enough. There should also be an informal body of the creative thinkers of the nation associated with the work of the university, fertilizing its intellectual life through their stimulus and contact, and providing within the personality of individual students that principle of unity and harmony which was likely to be disturbed by the specialised instruction given at the university. Those men would initiate them into the larger problems of human life and human values.

The second great function of the University was the propagation of the knowledge in the community with a view to its intellectual and general betterment. In this connection the lecturer called upon the universities to develop the vernacular literature, organise a literary campaign in order to universalise at least the rudiments of primary instruction, and to encourage students to participate in the general civic reorganisation somewhat on the lines of European undergraduates who work in slum areas, etc. During the vacation or the Cambridge men adopted the ruined city of Verdun and built it up. He concluded by requesting the Education Conference to co-operate with the Muslim University in the realisation of these schemes.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The All-India Educational Conference met again yesterday morning. Among those present was Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Among the resolutions passed was one urging the need of raising the Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College to a first grade institution, appealing to the leaders of the community for generous donations for the college and inviting the attention of the local and Imperial Governments for adequate grant for the same. An appeal for two lakhs of rupees has been issued, out of which about Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot. Another resolution urged proportional representation of Mohamedans in the Intermediate and High School Boards and Executive Councils of Universities of Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Patna and Lahore, as Muslims were not making proper progress in higher and technical education. It also favoured opening of commercial and technical institutions. In the opinion of the Conference the time had come when a departure should be made in the present system of education so as to help the students in their professions in life. The Conference next urged the various provincial Governments and Legislatures immediately to introduce compulsory and free primary education. The Conference requested the Central Government to make grants to the Provincial Governments for the purpose as funds at their disposal were inadequate. Before the Conference adjourned for the next day, a committee of expert educationists was appointed to discuss the educational needs of the Muslims from time to time and in different places and to draw the attention of the Universities and authorities in regard to the same.—Free Press.

SELECTION OF ALL INDIA TEAM.

EUROPEAN ELEMENT KEPT INTACT.

MR. VITHAL'S ELIMINATION CRITICISED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The unusual interest created in the second unofficial "test" match against the M.C.C. touring team has culminated in great resentment at the selection of the Indian Team by the Calcutta Cricket Club. They have tried to keep the Europeans in the East Eleven nearly intact, and imported only three Indians, Mr. C. K. Naidu, Mr. R. J. Jamshedji and Nazir Ali, the crack Jullundur bowler who greatly worried the M.C.C. players in Bombay. Tarrant will be unable to play owing to a swollen hand as a result of an accident in the last match and his disappearance is greatly regretted by cricket enthusiasts who believe that his presence would have considerably strengthened the India attack.

Mr. P. Vithal, the Captain of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Team, who was specially invited for the match, has been eliminated at the last moment.

In a Press interview he expressed agreement with the Selection Committee that a mere batsman had no place in the combination and that there was need for bowlers like Boyes and Tarrant. As far as the selection went Mr. Vithal thought that it was good under the circumstances. He was of opinion that Guise, Naidu and Ashton might be able to shine well against the M.C.C., though he was not sure what might happen on the Eden Gardens pitch which renders considerable help to spin bowlers of the class of Boyes and Astill.

In reply to the criticism levelled against them, the Calcutta Club explain that their task was difficult and they were set upon utilising local talent rather than inviting set players who have already figured against the M.C.C. and elsewhere. Hosie, for instance, writing in "The Englishman" declares that the team chosen "is not meant to be an All-India Eleven, but a side invited to play by the Calcutta Cricket Club against the M.C.C."—A. P.

WAZIR ALI TAKING LAGDEN'S PLACE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

R. B. Lagden having fallen suddenly ill, his place in the All-India Team for Friday will be taken by Wazir Ali. I. P. F. Campbell will captain the team.—A. P.

1957 GOVT. CONSOLIDATED LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A prospectus is issued of four per cent consolidated loan issued at eighty-five per cent and redeemable at par in 1957. Government will undertake for decade 1927-1937 as long as the price of the loan is at or below par to apply monies at the rate of two and a half millions sterling annually to the purchase of the loan in the market for cancellation. Holders of five per cent Treasury bonds due on 1st February 1927 and five and four per cent war bonds due on 1st October 1927 may convert at the rates respectively of £117 sterling and 15 st., £124 5s. and £118 sterling of consolidated loan for each hundred sterling of nominal bonds.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Earl and Countess of Winterton arrived to stay at Belvedere, Calcutta.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin paid a visit to the Presidency General Hospital and the Family Hospital (British Troops).

According to the "Madras Mail," Messrs. Merz and McLellan, Consulting Engineers to the Indian Railway Board, who were asked to report on the Madras Hydro-Electric schemes with special reference to railway electrification in South India, have recommended that it would be better to make a beginning in the areas immediately round about the source of power and gradually educate public opinion as to the utility and advantage of electrification.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	December 30.
Previous Closing Rate	13.09
To-day's Opening Rate	13.16
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	13.14
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Previous Closing Rate	6.84
To-day's Opening Rate	6.92
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	6.92
Difference	+.08

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 30.
Silver Ready	24.1/16
Difference	+2
Forward	25
Difference	+2
Gold Ready	4 4-11
Difference	unchanged

ECHO OF MARTIAL LAW DAYS

COMPLAINT AGAINST LAHORE NEWSPAPER.

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Dalsairam Kalia, Bar-at-Law, President of the Municipal Committee in Ferozepore, and a newly-elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council, has filed a complaint, under section 500, I.P.C., against Lala Karmchand, Editor, Printer, Publisher and proprietor of the weekly newspaper, "Paras", on the basis of the matter which appeared in the issue of the 12th December 1926 which alleged that the the complainant stated in Court, was false and unfounded. The Magistrate issued a bailable warrant against Lala Karmchand and fixed the 6th January, 1927, for the hearing of the case.—A. P.

PACIFIC MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

DR SCUDDER'S LECTURE

An interesting lecture on the pacific movement in America and its international significance was delivered by Dr. Doremus Scudder of the Institute of Pacific Relationship at the Students' Branch, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, on Wednesday evening, Prof. P. A. Wadia presiding. Though the lecture was interesting the attendance was very poor and the lecturer wished to know if Bombay would be interested in the question at all, and if so, desired to meet some leaders to discuss on the point. In the course of his speech, Dr. Scudder pointed out that the Institute he represented was the outcome of Washington Conference held in 1988 for the disarmament of the nations. In 1925 a group of 40 persons representing finance, law, politics, labour, university and press met together in a round table conference to discuss the question of pacific relations.

MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE.

They visited China, Japan and other countries of the world to find out facts and publish them for the information of the world. One outcome of the Institute was that one country learnt of another country things which it did not know before. Countries like China, Japan, Korea, Honolulu and California came in close touch with each other and understood many questions affecting politics, economy and social order. He thought India stood on [illegible] position and he expressed a desire [illegible] dian leaders to discuss on the sub[illegible]

Dr. Scudder then answered some [illegible] and the meeting terminated with [illegible] thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. H. H. G. Guise, M[illegible] tendent of Police, Shahabad a[illegible] dent of the Bihar and Orissa Military Police, died at Arrah on [illegible] last (Dec. 26) as a result of ridi[illegible] dent.—A. P.

The delegates of the British E[illegible] Council arrived at Rangoon on Tu[illegible] morning from Madras.—A. P.

An Associated Press message from Ma[illegible] says:—The All-India Indian Christians' [illegible] ference, at its meeting on Wednesday m[illegible] ing, passed a resolution condemning [illegible] brutal assassination of Swami Shraddhana[illegible] and expressing appreciation of the Swami[illegible] social service to the community. Another resolution urged on the Government of Mad[illegible] ras the desirability of appointing an Indian Christian to the Executive Council.—A. P.

Distressing famine conditions are reported to prevail in Ongole Taluks in Nellore District and a large number of labourers and ryots are flocking to the delta villages. Appeals made in the Press call for immediate establishment of relief works, distribution of food and fodder on credit, wholesale remission of taxes.—A. P.

A Rangoon message says:—According to a press communique the Committee which was appointed to investigate the possible substitutes for capitation tax in Lower Burma and hameda tax in Upper Bu[illegible] not yet submitted its report.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 31, 1926.

THE SIKH "WALK-OUT."

An enterprising evening contemporary had no scruples in exploiting to the full the opportunity given by a Congress message regarding the Sikh "walk-out". The fact is that the Sikh delegates were very severely disappointed at the revised decision of the Subjects Committee to eliminate all references about Nabha Raj from its resolution demanding the unconditional release of Sikh prisoners. When the matter came before the open Congress they got so excited as actually to walk out in a body after Baba Gurudutt Singh of the "Kamagata Maru" fame had expressed his resentment at the Committee's decision, though "after five minutes they were calmed, the President explaining that as the matter referred to an Indian State it was referred to the Working Committee for a confidential report." Thus the matter ended quite amicably and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's highly appreciative speech about Sikh heroism should have wiped out all traces of resentment left in the minds of Sikh Congressmen. And yet, this incident, brief as its duration was, coupled with the advice tendered by Mahatma Gandhi in the matter raises such momentous issues regarding the position of the Sikh community and the future policy of the Congress regarding all Indian States that we have no doubt that a somewhat heated controversy will rage round them till they are finally settled by the National Assembly.

First, then, as to the attitude of the Sikh delegates toward the Congress. The dramatic method of walk-out has perhaps been brought into undue prominence by the Cawnpore resolution and the subsequent action of the Swarajists in the Councils and the Assembly. And what may be considered right for expressing indignation against Government may be easily deemed appropriate as a gesture of protest against tyrannical majorities in the Congress. But we have no doubt that the Sikh walk-out, temporary though it was, means something more than this. Those who are fully acquainted with the past history and the present activities of the Sikhs are well aware that they always love to distinguish themselves from the large mass of the Hindus as well as all other communities of this country. Government also exploited and enhanced this separatist mentality during the War for speeding up the recruitment of Sikh soldiery. And while we yield to none in our admiration for the splendid heroism and courage the Akalis have shown at Guru-ka-Bag and Jaitu we have no hesitation in believing with Lala Lajpat Rai that even the Sikh Congressmen and Councillors feel like being Sikhs first and Indians afterwards. How else could we account for a sudden walk-out of Sikh Congressmen who [illegible] to see eye to eye with the [illegible] on all the vexed questions [illegible]icy, simply because all [illegible] Nabha Raj were removed [illegible] unexceptionable reso- [illegible] Sikh prisoners? All's [illegible] ends well and the Sikhs [illegible]sident deserve the warmest [illegible]ountry for mending a situ- [illegible]ad come to a breaking point. [illegible]more important than the in- [illegible]ests of the Sikhs is the other [illegible] the propriety or otherwise of [illegible]nal resolution adopted by the [illegible] Committee about the Nabha Raj. [illegible]ga Iyer's amendment, namely, [illegible] Sikh question would not be solv- [illegible] the Maharaja of Nabha was res- [illegible] the gadi", was only another va- [illegible] of the original resolution moved by [illegible] Sardul Singh. By passing the [illegible]tion in this form the Congress would [illegible]e first time in its long history have [illegible] upon the Government in a categorical [illegible]er to restore a deposed ruler to [illegible]ne. But all Congressmen are well [illegible]re that after a long and a lively discus- [illegible] it was laid down in the new constitu- [illegible] the Congress at the instance of [illegible] Gandhi himself at Nagpur that [illegible]ongress would be debarred from deal- [illegible]th the internal problems of Indian [illegible] Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar did well [illegible] in reconsidering his former [illegible] the question after hear- [illegible] on the point and the Con- gress has thus been saved from the ignominy of being rushed into an unconstitutional decision. Not that we have no sympathy for the Maharaja of Nabha in his sad predicament or do not believe in the justice of his case. But we refuse to be party to any such special resolutions so long as the present Congress constitution is not amended. For, so long as the Congress refuses to deal with the monstrous oppression of many Indian rulers it would be even still less justified in upholding the claims of a Raja against the action—however arbitrary—of the British Government.

Of course, we all know why our Dalal Street morning contemporary is interested in impetuously taking cudgels on behalf of Nabha Raj and questioning the just decision of Mahatma Gandhi. It has incidentally treated us to a discourse on the grievances of Indian rulers and their subjects and trotted out the obvious necessity of fighting Government on their behalf. But it does not lie on the lips of avowed obstructionists and wreckers of the Constitution, who choose to remain oblivious of such momentous issues as the Currency Bill in the sacred name of Swaraj, to oblige us with the advocacy of personal causes. We, therefore, advise all such impatient champions first to get the offending section removed from the Congress constitution and then to organise regular Congress Committees within all the Indian States. It will, then, be possible to consider the numerous complaints of many States subjects and to see how many Rajas should be divested of their powers before seeking to re-instate one solitary Maharaja. This being our view of the present constitution, we unhesitatingly disapprove of the Sikh walk-out and all special advocacy as being both ill-advised and mischievous. Let us first get the Congress to adopt saner policies and a freer constitution and everything will then be right with us.

DELHI DECORATIONS.

New Delhi is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. S. T. Sheppard in the "Fortnightly Review". Its interest is evidently manifest in the manner in which he narrates the history and unfolds the drama that created "one of the greatest surprises" in the history of the Empire. He has also dealt with town-planning styles of architecture, Indian master-builders, painters, sculptors, contractors, workmen and craftsmen. His survey is comprehensive. But his narrative powers appear to be poor equipment when he ventures to discuss things more tangible than the dramatic incidents of the great surprise. If New Delhi was meant "to express, within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the idea and the fact of the British rule in India," it was a simple or perhaps a necessary procedure to limit the medium to the powers or rather the preconceived dogmas of its users. The Indian master-builders remained "mysterious but unspecified," for the very simple reason that they were considered unnecessary for the task and no systematic efforts have yet been suggested or known to have been made for obtaining their assistance. The French, for instance, may not be great adepts in speaking about the "solidity and the grandeur" of their artistic achievements, but the artistic insight they inherit helps them, as a rule, to discern the artistic possibilities in the medium of architecture remote, if not impossible, for those inured to its dead "solidity". The new Mosque in Paris is or ought to be an object-lesson for them. The French architects knew where and how to obtain the art-craftsmen for the mosque. And, what is more, they knew how to employ them. They knew that the speed or the facility in piling up building material was not necessarily a guarantee of architectural achievement. The idea of "the tall cranes which for years dominated the landscape" at New Delhi may allure some but it suggests nothing as to the architectural value of the structures behind or alongside the cranes. And Mr. Sheppard ought to know that criticism about New Delhi is not, as he seems to assume it is, restricted to criticisms of its cost.

There are similar statements in his article which, if examined closely, would yield instructive results. But we are, for the moment, concerned about a subject of more immediate importance. He says that "the plea of the Indian painter and sculptor to be allowed to decorate the buildings is being loudly and variously expressed." He adds that it is from Bombay rather than Bengal that "the cry is most insistent that the Indian artist should be given his chance at Delhi." He has only to read the minds of the intelligent in Bengal to find out the mistake. "There are," the current number of the "Rupam," the established art quarterly from Bengal, declares emphatically, "many members of the Bengal group alone, who are eminently qualified to execute the frescoes and other decorations for the Imperial City." And, "it is", the journal observes, "signal failure of political wisdom to refuse to make any demand on the talent and heritage of the Indian artist". Neither Bengal nor, for that matter, any other province in the country is prepared to forego the legitimate and irrefutable claims of the Indian artists. "That there is sympathy with this demand is," Mr. Sheppard remarks, "amply shown by the indirect remarks about it made by Sir Herbert Baker" in his speech in London at the Royal Society of Arts. The "sympathy" may be "amply shown" by "indirect remarks," but we demand something more than sympathy, and something more tangible than "indirect remarks." Sir Herbert's suggestions about the museum in Delhi have been already discussed in these columns. But his ideas about the decorations in the buildings in New Delhi about to be completed have confirmed the view of those who suspect that he has not succeeded altogether in his endeavour to understand the claims of the artists in this country. It is essential that he should make the attempt and succeed in it. For, we may again recall that his work at New Delhi is approaching completion and the time to make a wise and noble decision has arrived. He is now in a position to set a good example, not a bad precedent. If he can, as we know, on occasions, express his strong convictions about art, he ought to be able to fight now for its unfettered future in this country with the courage it deserves. He should see that his name is no longer associated with the pernicious principle that lays down that an artist should be judged by his capacity to produce not artistic work but a rich donor. The pernicious principle is seen in the procedure adopted, for the decorations in his buildings, by the New Capital Committee. It is no altruism to suggest that competent Indian artists should be overlooked and should starve until they can find rich donors. If the Government of India can proclaim, as they did, that they have no funds for the decorations they can, as they should, with equal ease and with greater effect proclaim also the just procedure by which artists from all parts of the country can have fair field and no favour. It is wrong in procedure, wrong in policy and pernicious in principle to choose an artist selected by a private donor or to accept a donor selected by an artist. That would be, on the very face of it, unjust to other competent artists. It would automatically wipe off their claims. If the Government of India, particularly the New Capital Committee, desire to accept private donations for the Delhi decorations they must pool the donations for a common fund that will enable representative and competent artists from all parts of the country to undertake the work. The question of the Delhi decorations has been for a sufficiently long period kept a mystery. The donors and the donations ought to receive wholesome publicity. And the procedure by which the claims of Indian artists from the different parts of the country are examined, if they are examined, ought now to take recognisable shape. The New Capital Committee and Sir Herbert Baker ought by this time to be able to evolve some kind of equitable and definite procedure about the decorations. The future of Indian art or the claims of Indian artists cannot be allowed to be left to the whims of chance philanthropists or their stray beneficiaries.

A VITAL QUESTION.

The repeated attempts of American officialdom to deprive Indians resident there, who had become duly naturalized citizens of the United States of America, of their citizenship rights constitute a serious reflection upon India's prestige abroad and are a grave menace to the fortunes and self-respecting existence of our countrymen settled down in that country. It is a recognised principle in international relations, of course, that every State has the right to determine the nature of the composition of the immigrants into it, and the legislature of every country is alive to the need of safeguarding it from the intrusions of unwelcome foreigners desiring to obtain the rights of permanent domicile in it. But to apply to persons of a particular race who have already settled down and have enjoyed rights of naturalization a new law with retrospective effect is a species of cruelty and injustice which the American judiciary as in the case of Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit has fortunately refused to sanction.

His case which he won in the lower court as also in the appellate court showed that he had secured his rights of American citizenship in an absolutely legal manner. Judge Neterer in rejecting the appeal by the American Government against the lower court's decision which was favourable to Mr. Pandit clearly laid down that Mr. Pandit "had established beyond all reasonable doubt that he was 'a free white person' within the meaning of the Naturalization Act." He further observed that Mr. Pandit "had obtained his status legally" and that the lower court in deciding the case in his favour "was exercising lawful jurisdiction". We do not know whether Mr. Pandit's troubles are over yet, because the American Government may take the case to a still higher judicial tribunal. We, in this country, however, must not lag behind in expressing our deep resentment that an attempt should be made by the American Government to interpret its naturalization laws in this inequitable manner. We have a right to expect that the Government of India take proper steps to convey this sense of resentment. What did the British representative at Washington do, by the way, in this matter? Was he asked by Downing Street to be indifferent to it simply because it was a question affecting Indians? We can imagine what an amount of agitation would have been immediately set up in England if a Britisher in America had run the danger of losing his naturalization rights.

INDIANS AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

MR. S. G. PANDIT'S SUCCESSFUL FIGHT.

(BY SURENDRA NATH DAS GUPTA.)

Sakharam Ganesh Pandit of Bombay, now a practising attorney of Los Angeles, California, won a very surprising victory in his fight on Nov. 1, 1926, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, California to retain his American citizenship granted in the Superior Court of San Barnardino, California, on May 7, 1914 Mr. Pandit being a citizen of the United States, was admitted to the California bar in December 1917, and thereafter admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. Mr. Pandit then bought a Rs. 45,000 home in Los Angeles. In 1920 he married an educated American lady who owns 320 acres of land in California. When after the Supreme Court decision in the Bhagat Singh Thind case in 1923, the Government began to institute suits against the Indian naturalized citizens of the United States, for cancellation of their citizenship on the ground that it was "illegally procured," Mr. Pandit commented upon the "illegally procured" as meaning "illegally granted" by the Court.

A Significant Decision

The Circuit Court decision is believed to have a great significance in its effect on the Statutes governing the Naturalization laws. The United States Circuit Court Judge Neterer who wrote the opinion of the Court in the Pandit case said: "At trial of the case the court found the defendant to be a high caste Hindu of the Brahman caste and of full blood (Indian), that he has a status of high social standing in his native country of India; that he attended the Pathasala, Orthodox Sanskrit University, in Benares, India, and had conferred upon him in 1904 the degree of Mahamahopadhyaya (Ph. D.)" The court held that while the Naturalization Bureau protested against Mr. Pandit's citizenship at the time it was granted, "nothing was done thereafter to change, modify or reverse the said judgment."

Judge Neterer said that the United States and the defendant had their say in court. "The question of the fact was distinctly put in issue and directly determined by a competent court having jurisdiction." The court after timely deliberation in the Pandit case said:—

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the petitioner has succeeded in establishing beyond all reasonable doubt that he is a 'free white person' within the meaning of the Naturalization Act." Judge Neterer ultimately upholding the lower court decision said:—

"The defendant obtained his status legally, he did not do or procure an illegal act, nor did the court commit a wrongful act. It was exercising lawful jurisdiction."

Official Surprise.

Naturalization officials at Washington D. C., when they received the news of the decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, of the admisssion of Mr. Pandit to the United States citizenship, characterized it as "very surprising." The officials, it was said, were not ready for the Circuit Court decision. They said that the decision was the first of about fifty cases of the sort ever to reach a Circuit Court of Appeals, and the decision was the first to reverse the Supreme Court decision on February 19, 1923, in the Thind case, which held that the Indian people are not admissible as citizens of the United States. The United States Supreme Court in the decision declared that under Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, naturalization laws applied only to "free white persons," aliens of African nativity, and persons of African descent. The Department of Justice, it was said, prosecuted between forty and sixty suits following the Supreme Court decision in the Thind case for the purpose of having the naturalization laws conform with that

(Continued on page 9).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Rift In The Lute.

It had become almost axiomatic with the European Powers and Japan to act in concert when it was a question of obtaining iniquitous rights and concessions from helpless China. So it must have come as a surprise to the British Government to find from the French declaration indicating a dissentient opinion that now there is a rift in the lute. The British Charge d'Affairs, in continuation no doubt of that long pursued policy of philanthropy towards China which Britain has always indulged in, made certain revised proposals regarding the collection and allocation of the sur-taxes to the representatives of the Powers. The Chinese Nationalists who have first-hand knowledge of British philanthropy declare they are merely a ruse, while France who had been expected to chime in with Great Britain practically dessociates herself from Britain, by declaring she would rather "observe and expect." And so does Japan. A bad pill indeed for British diplomacy!

Volunteers' Conference.

Conferences like those of Congress volunteers and political sufferers should have taken the form of meetings of sub-committees of the Congress for special purposes, and their reports and resolutions should have been considered by the All-India Congress Committee or the open Congress session. As it is, they are held independently and there is, therefore, every chance of their ideals, methods and resolutions conflicting more or less with those of the Congress and the discipline of the Congress being affected. It should be obvious that the final control of the volunteer organisation should be vested absolutely in the Congress Committees. It is necessary also to consider the question whether it is open to the volunteers to be elected on the Congress executive. Care should be taken, too, that volunteers are not drawn into party factions.

Political Sufferers' Conference.

At the Political Sufferers' Conference Maulana Shaukat Ali rightly raised a point which has been exercising the minds of many Congress leaders as to whether the Conference had a constitution of its own and whether its creed and methods were pro-Congress or anti-Congress. The address of the President of the Congress is frankly Communist in its tenor, jeers at non-violence, brands most nationalists as bourgeois exploiters of the masses, and preaches the message of "Mahatma Lenin" as the panacea of India's ills. There is not a word about co-operation with the Congress. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, on the other hand, definitely declared his faith in the Congress and his loyalty to it. "In the history of this nation," he said, "there was only one period when the whole of India was practically united by a common ideal and practically carried everything before it—in its non-violent onslaught and that was in 1921." He appealed to all the political sufferers to take up khaddar propaganda as the best means of strengthening and organising the poor masses. Work like this and the removal of untouchability and of unnatural caste or communal jealousies constitutes an ideal form of socialism, suited to the genius of the country, based, as it is, not on class hatred but on class co-operation. If the burning love of our many political sufferers could find expression in such healing work, they will not fail to lead the masses to victory.

Co-Operation in Kashmir.

The annual report for 1924-25 of the Registered Co-operative Societies in Kashmir State, affords evidence of the thorough and systematic manner in which Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, the new Registrar, has set about his task. Owing to the weeding out of mismanaged and bad societies the year under report did not show any striking growth in the number of societies which was 1,363 as against 1,277 at the beginning of the year. Membership increased from 25,601 to 27,214 and the working capital from Rs. 37-1/4 lakhs to Rs. 41-1/3 lakhs. As in British India, the bulk of the societies 1,284, were intended for agricultural credit, and these commanded a capital of nearly 24 lakhs, of which only eleven lakhs were derived from central banks. The rest of the capital consisted of the shares and reserves, and as a result of the modified system of shares introduced during the year Mr. Abdul Majid Khan hopes that most of the societies will be able to accumulate enough capital for their ordinary requirements in less than twenty years' time. The societies issued loans during the year to the extent of 7 lakhs, of which nearly 2-1/2 lakhs were utilized for repayment of the debts of 'sowkars.' An equally large number of loans were issued for payment of land revenue, a practice which is not common in most provinces of British India.

Varied Activities.

The co-operative credit organization is not intended to facilitate the recovery work of the Revenue Department, and the figures hardly reflect credit on the land revenue system of the State. There do not seem to be any societies in the state for agricultural marketing or supply, but in a few selected areas, the work of introducing new methods and crops was undertaken through the credit societies. Following the lead given by the Punjab, there have been started in the State a few societies for enforcing compulsory education among the children of members and a few more for conducting adult schools. A beginning has also been made in the direction of organizing the work of consolidation of holdings on co-operative lines and the number of plots which was formerly 306 has been reduced to 65. The Registrar is anxious to carry on extensive work in the direction of consolidation not throughout the State immediately but in the first instance round about the area where the results of the experiment have already gained converts among the local population. Non-agricultural societies numbered seventy, most of these being town banks and employees' societies; there were eight societies for untouchables which carried out the wholesale redemption of the outside debts of members—an experiment similar to the one which Mr. G. K. Devdhar initiated some years ago in Bombay. There were three societies for weavers; three for tanners; one for paper makers; and a consumers' society for supply of firewood. Central banks numbered nine—all of the mixed type. Out of their total capital of 16-1/2 lakhs, nearly a third was derived from Government. It is only the banks at Jammu and Srinagar which held any substantial deposits, but as confidence in the movement grows it may be hoped that the other smaller banks too will be able to tap more local capital and thereby reduce their dependence on the State for supplying any deficiency in their current and normal requirements.

Men and Matters.

"Now that the Congress at Gauhati" writes a correspondent "insists on 'habitual' wearing of khaddar by all Congressmen, instead of insisting upon its use on 'ceremonial' occasions, a recrudescence of the sale of khaddar may be looked upon as certain."

* * *

This means, he proceeds to observe, increased work for the khaddar salesmen and particularly to the "Khaddar Salesman General", the Captain and Leader of them all, B. F. Bharucha. He wishes him (1) good health (2) long life and (3) an abundance of good luck in quickening the sale.

* * *

We agree, but our correspondent adds that he has noticed how Rajkumar Chakravarty, a Congress delegate, opposed this insistence on sartorial qualification for becoming a Congressman, good and true. He said it would put a premium on insincerity and hypocrisy.

* * *

We cordially agree, but our correspondent is quiet cool and collected about it. Have you no copy of "Sartor Resartus" with you?" he asks. And he wonders whether people forget that "Society is founded upon cloth", as the great Carlyle observed, and also that "Society sails through the Infinite upon cloth."

* * *

So what does it matter, our cynical correspondent suggests, if Congress Society sails towards the Infinity of Home Rule upon khaddar cloth?

* * *

A Parsee youth, fired with the zeal for purity, humanity and simplicity writes to us expressing his disgust at the "pomp, luxury, vanity and ostentation" displayed by many Parsees at such a simple and serious ceremony as the "navjot."

* * *

He is indignant at the "killing of hundreds of hens only to please a perverse palate" and suggests a humanitarian way of using wealth. He suggests wider and purer charity to the poorest and the most deserving.

* * *

Ah! Those Perverse Palates! How long is humanity to cherish the delusion that holding a ceremony does not mean, first and foremost, satisfying the Inner Man.

* * *

And, as for wasting money on fine garments we are sure he would be delighted to see khaddar used on all ceremonial occasions as a sign of simplicity and purity and see khaddar given away to the ragged the infirm on that day. The reform would save many a middle class Parsee from the heavy burden of marriage expenses.

PATHARE PRABHU ARTS EXHIBITION.

(BY K.)

To-day and tomorrow are the last days of the Pathare Prabhhu Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition and I hope the intelligent public of Bombay will make use of these two public holidays to see the Exhibition. If your notions about art are hazy a visit to the Exhibition will define them. But whether by definition those notions will become real perceptions and interpretative vision, is more than I can say.

Lakshmi, "The First Jewel That The Sea Gave" is almost the first jewel of the Exhibition in a double sense. It is the first beautiful canvas to hold your eye in reverent enjoyment as you enter the Exhibition. And it is very nearly the first or the best picture in the Exhibition. It is a work of art. That is to say, it is a creative idea given in beautiful form. The other smaller canvas next to Lakshmi also by Dhurandhar is a very respectable effort in oil-colour technique showing good drawing and steady brush-work. But the various other pictures of mythological subjects by Dhurandhar are disappointing.

Gorakshakar's work is directed by imagination. It has a personality of its own. Technique is not altogether a thing of long practice in plying the scale. Not altogether a matter of training in a certain convention. It is fluid and, like language in the imagination of a poet, it is capable of delicate nuances, ripples of infinite variety. Gorakshakar understands technique. And yet art is not circumscribed by technique. It must be free in idea also. And it must be rhythmical in composition. Where all these three essentials are found the result is a work of art whether in the medium of language, sound, paint or stone. Judged by this high standard there are few works of art in the world and we cannot expect to find many works of sublime art in the Pathare Prabhhu Exhibition. But what we look for, namely, homely art, decorative art in which India excels, we find in this Exhibition. Some of the exhibits have a curious interest in so far as they have the merit of extraordinary skill displayed by craftsmanship in such seemingly impossible media as soap, chalk, egg shell, betelnut, linseed and even water. But there are a few exhibits which combine curious interest with real artistic feeling and perception and among these must be mentioned Miss Champubai Vaidya's silk-embroidered portrait of her father, Miss Gulbai Agaskar's Akalkot Swami and Dattatraya done with glass-tubes for glass-curtains, and Y. M. Ajinkya's carving on a cocoanut-shell.

WANTED--A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

TO SETTLE HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

FOREIGN INVASION BOGEY.

A PRODUCT OF HEATED BRAINS.

"We are of the Indian soil, and our outlook in life is Indian in essentials; but we refuse to recognise the right of any other community to dominate or overawe us". This was the burden of the welcome address which Khan Bahadur Parzada Mahammad Hussain delivered as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 18th. session of the All-India Muslim League which commenced its session at Delhi on Tuesday. "At no time," he said "can the Congress claim to speak in the name of the entire country unless it enlists the co-operation of the League and the representative institutions of other communities."

"The main question before us," said the President of the Muslim League in his address, "is to devise means of restoring normal conditions and of enabling various classes and communities in India to stand shoulder to shoulder with one another and to march onward together." With a view to this he suggests a Round Table Conference to be organised by the Indian National Congress of selected representatives of Hindus and Muslims, at which the most important question to be discussed will be that of adequate representation of the Mussalmans in the Assembly and the Councils and other public bodies."

Both the Chairman and the President declare that separate electorates are not the cause of the present Hindu-Muslim tension. Both of them denounce as a product of heated brains the theory that "a number of Muslims desire to bring the Afghans or any other of the neighbouring Muslim people into India and introduce Muslim rule in the country."

The League has adopted seven resolutions including those on Indians in South Africa and the release of Bengal detenues. In particular, the League has asked for the appointment a Muslim minister for Panjab.

A MUSLIM MINISTER FOR PANJAB.

In the course of his presidential address at the eighteenth session of the All-India Muslim League held at Delhi on Tuesday, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir M. L. C. said:

We are passing through a momentous period of our political history and unfortunately the political organisations of our country are more or less in a state of chaos. The National Congress and the Muslim League, which had made up their mind years ago to co-operate, so far as possible, for the advancement of the general interests of the country, have now drifted very much apart from one another. That is not all. The Congress itself has been divided into several parties, and the Muslim League has suffered very much by differences of opinion within the community. The recent elections to the Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly have divided even the Swarajist Party of the Congress into two hostile camps and the Hindu Maha Sabha has tried to oust the Swarajists from the influential position which they occupied a few years ago. This is a very distressing spectacle for any one interested in the welfare of the country and the main question before us is to devise means of restoring normal conditions and of enabling various classes and communities in India to stand shoulder to shoulder with one another and to march onward together.

LEAGUE AND THE CONGRESS.

The policy which had ben adopted by the eminent founders of the League was that it should help the political advancement of the country along with preserving the existence of Musalmans, as one of the most important communities in India. There are many things in the Muslim religion, history and literature of which the Musalmans feel justly proud and they like to maintain their great heritage at any cost. The Muslim League has been trying to maintain the existing status of the Musalmans and at the same time to take part in advancing the general interests of the country. The League has supported from its platform many demands made by the Congress, which it recognised as conducive to the comon good, but with regard to matters on which there was any conflict of interests between Hindus and Muslims, it advocated the interests of Musalmans. Whenever any matter was pressed strongly, both by the Congress and the League, a favourable impression was at once made on public opinion in this country as well as in England and this united strength proved quite effective. I think if this line of action had been adhered to, both the Congress and the League would have been the better for it and there would have been less friction among the two, than there is to-day. Some of our prominent workers, however, tried to bring about a closer, though somewhat artificial, union between the two and began to have the sittings of both at one and the same place, and this resulted in weakening the League without strengthening the Congress. It often happened that after the Congress had passed a number of resolutions on the questions of the day and its sittings were over, the League sat to draft a similar set of resolutions and to go through the formality of passing them with a much smaller attendance than the Congress. This reduced the proceedings of the League to a most uninteresting farce and for some time it remained nothing but a feeble echo of the Congress. The Congress itself found it more useful to co-operate with the two new associations which came into existence among the Musalmans, when the question of preserving the Caliphate in Turkey became acute, namely the Khilafat Committee and the Jamat-u-Ulema. The basis of this Co-operation, however, was not sound. The Muslims, who were feeling keenly on the Khilafat question, thought that the Congress could help them in saving the Khilafat, while a large number of Hindu politicians, who professed sympathy with that cause, tried to utilise the upheaval of Muslim sentiment for their own purposes, without desiring any lasting or business-like co-operation with Muslims. It was commonly believed that Turkey would not any longer be a Power that would count for anything and Hindu politicians freely expressed their sympathy with what they believed to be a lost cause. But when Turkey merged out of the struggle, in fairly strong and healthy position, though with dominions considerably reduced, a change came over their feelings, and their usually hostile attitude towards Muslims, which had been in abeyance under the potent influence of Mahatama Gandhi began to reassert itself. The Mahatama, I think, had a genuine sympathy with Muslim sentiment and firmly believed that no political progress was possible without Hindu-Muslim unity, but a large number of his co-religionists did not share his views and there has been a strong reaction against Mahatama Gandhi's policy. As a consequence of his reaction the Shuddhi and the Sanghatan movements came into being. The Mahatama tried for some time to stem the rising tide of unhealthy communalism, but far from succeeding in that effort, he began to lose his popularity and has had to seek a premature retirement from public life. Even those of us who do not agree with all his opinions or his methods of political work cannot but feel that the country is the poorer for the absence of his peace-loving influence from its politics. It is further regrettable that a broad-minded leader, like the late lamented Mr. C.R. Das, has been taken away from us by the cruel hand of death at a time when India stood sorely in need of the services of men of his type. He too, like Mahatama Gandhi, believed in the necessity of bringing the two great sections of the Indian people together. Thus the work that was carried on by these two high-minded patriots has been interrupted and has been replaced by a counter movement led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai, which is taking us back to a stage of things, which we thought, we had permanently left behind. The attitude of hostility to Muslims on the part of the followers of the retrograde policy of the Hindu Sabha, is very short-sighted and harmful to the cause of the country as a whole. It is clear, however, that as long as this attitude continues there cannot be much hope of any real co-operation between Hindus and Muslims. I have every hope that it wil not last very long; but as long as it does last, there is only one path open to the Indian Muslims and that is an organised defence of their rights. An organisation like the Muslim League, necessary as it was before, becomes doubly so when it appears to be essential for the preservation of our legitimate rights. We must take care, however, that any thing in the attitude of the Hindu Sabha towards us should not generate a spirit of narrow-mindedness among us and we should continue to share and support to all the legitimate aspiration of the people of India for attaining Swaraj, which has been re-

(Continued on next Page.)

AMAZING BURGLARY IN LONDON.

£ 7,000 STOLEN.

THIEVES WORK UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Jewellery valued at seven thousand sterling was stolen from Harrods last night by burglars who forced two steel doors, cleared all show cases in jewellery department and escaped through a door which had been which was unknown to most of the employees. A very expensive jewellery safe is kept in vaults underground.

The robbery is believed to have been committed by thieves who hid themselves in the building when doors were closed to the public last evening. Thieves worked throughout the night undisturbed although the premises were patrolled every two hours by a staff of firemen. The burglary was discovered only when a policeman noticed a taxicab leaving the entrance of stores at five this mirning.—Reuter's Special.

LORD READING'S NEW JOB

APPOINTED WARDEN OF DEAL CASTLE

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Lord Warden of Cinque Ports has appointed Lord Reading to the historic sinecure post of the Warden of Deal Castle in succession to Lord Allenby who has resigned. The Castle is one of the five, built by Henry the Eighth in 1539 to defend the coast. The Fort is a most pleasant summer residence.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY RESTORING PRE-WAR ESPIONAGE.

CLAMOUR IN FRENCH PRESS

PARIS, Dec. 30.

The press here continues to dwell on the arrest of Stranders. Interviewed by a representative of "Petit Parisien" Maitre Gervais who will be the counsel for defence, when Stranders is tried is reported to have said, that the main fact had emerged from the affair, namely, that Germany was restoring her pre-war system of espionage.

The "Matin" states that British authorities have applied for extradition of Stranders, who is alleged to have attempted to obtain information on the aviation secrets in Britain as well as in France.—Reuter's Special.

Jerusalem.—Doctor Alexander Goldstein will start from Kerenhayesod on tour to Australia and Newzealand in January, visiting India and Dutch Indies en route.—Reuter.

COLD RECEPTION TO MEMORANDUM.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN CHINA

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Shanghai.—The British memorandum has had cold, almost resentful reception in China. Judging from the little press comment that has hitherto appeared, there is indication that the memorandum has done little to appease Kuomintang. Indeed anti-British propaganda is growing more bitter. "Shun Pao" says that the British proposals to increase sub-taxes and revise present treaties are merely farcical and are intended to deceive.—Reuter.

GOVT. FORCES IN NICARAGUA DEFEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The retreat of the Government forces in Nicaragua mentioned yesterday followed, their defeat in the 3 days battle according to Managua message, which states that the rearguard of 400 in covering retreat were annihilated. Many were killed and the remainder were captured. Six-hundred of the retreating army entered Elbluff, where they were disarmed by the United States Naval forces, whose admiral Lattimer declared that Elbluff was a neutral zone.—Reuter.

CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Paris.—Vivian Stranders alleged to be ex-British officer is lodged in Sante prison charged with espionage on behalf of Germany. He has been shadowed for a considerable time and the British authorities gave every assistance.—Reuter.

Sir J. C. Bose, President-elect of the Indian Science Congress will leave Calcutta for Lahore on Friday by the Punjab Mail.

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY IN CHINA.

15'000 PERSONS DIE IN SIANFU.

A SECRET STORY REVEALED.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Accounts just received of the relief by the soldiers of Feng Yu-hsiang of Sianfu which had been besieged for the past seven months by Wu-Pei-fu's troops reveal a tragic story. It is estimated that over 15,000 people died of starvation and cold during the siege. In addition, the trade losses to merchants and people who had to provide for military forces amounted to over two million dollars. There were no casualties to foreigners though many had narrow escapes.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FOREIGNERS

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Peking.—"Chen Pao" alluding to the statement that Great Britain did not participate in civil strife in China declares, that majority of civil wars in China were backed or instigated by the foreigners.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH MEMORANDUM

COLD RECEPTION IN CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

It is learned in diplomatic quarters in London that the British Government have received no official replies from the powers to the memorandum with regard to China, but they have reason to believe that the memorandum has generally been well received especially by countries such as Italy Belgium and the United States although the attitude of France is reserved while Japan is at present inclined to be critical. It is thought that the proposals in the memorandum, especially with regard to the immediate imposition of the Washington surtaxes, are likely to be accepted by all parties in China although as British suggestions do not favour either side, they cannot be expected to be received with enthusiasm either.—Reuter.

SURTAXES TO BE ENFORCED AT ALL PORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Shanghai.—According to a telegram from a Japanese source at Peking Chang Tso-lin has made a statement declaring that the surtaxes decided upon at the Washington Conference shall be enforced at all open ports throughout China. The telegram adds that the Minister of Finance contemplates the issue of a loan of a hundred million dollars on the security of these additional customs dues.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN TREATY. SIGNED

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Rome.—Herr Neuralte, the German ambassadora at Rome and Musstin have signed the Italo-German treaty.

Berlin.—The text of the Italo-German arbitration treaty which is valid for ten years has been published. It provides that mutual disputes which are insoluble through ordinary diplomatic channels must be submitted to an arbitration committee of five consisting of a Grman, an Italian and three neutrals whose report must be accepted or rejected by the signatories within three months. If rejected the dispute must be presented to the Judicial Arbitration Court whose decision is final. The treaty does not impinge on the signatories' rights and duties as members of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

DESIGNS OF AIR ENGINES FOUND IN NOTE BOOK.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The arrest of Stranders is noteworthy for a close co-operation between Scotland Yard and the French police. A special branch of the Scotland Yard which had been for some time interested in the movements of Stranders eventually communicated with the French police with whom they have since been working in the closest co-operation. Stranders is an ex-territorial officer. He received his commission as an equipment officer in the Air Force during war-time and served on the Interallied Aeronautical Commission of Control on Germany from 1919 to 1922. Eventually he settled at Dusseldorf and later in Berlin as an importing agent.

MYSTERIOUS DR. WEBER.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

PARIS.—Newspapers state that nothing compromising has been found with Stranders who declares he is the victim of private vengeance. The mysterious Doctor Weber mentioned in connection with the case is according to newspapers, the head of the German espionage organisation. With reference to the notebook found in his hotel alleged to contain designs of air engines, Stranders is reported to have said that the information he had collected was merely of mechanical and not military interest.—Reuter's Special.

SIR S. HOARE LEAVES FOR MALTA

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Naples.—Air liner conveying Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare has left for Malta.—Reuter's Special Service.

RESULTS OF GAUHATI CONGRESS

FUSION OF ALL PARTIES POSSIBLE.

PRESIDENT'S AND OTHER LEADERS' VIEWS.

LEADERS' VIEWS ON CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

CONVERSATIONS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Though the Congress session is over, and though the resolutions were passed after elaborate discussions, there are some aspects of the programme adopted which required further elucidation. Various leaders were therefore, approached by the Associated Press representative with the questionnaire designed to elicit information from those best fitted to expound their point of view on different aspects of the programme. Thus Mr. Srinivas Iyengar was requested to explain more fully his reference to the impending constitutional enquiry and his reading of the situation in connection therewith. Pandit Motilal spoke on the scope of the resolutions and the field they left for other parties in the Assembly to join them. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar put forward his views showing how the Responsivist interpretation of the Swarajist attitude was wrong. Mr. Satyamurti brought forward his unswerving faith that the revision of the Reforms which did not inter alia abolish separate electorates would not be worth the paper it was written on. He also attempted to indicate the solution of the ministerial tangles that might arise. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad spoke exclusively on the all important subject of communal situation.

LEADERS AT CALCUTTA.

The Assam Mail arrived at Calcutta at 1110 P.M. to-day about an hour and a half late. This was inevitable due to the rush. But the Railway authorities managed their business most smoothly and in an orderly manner. As practically all the leaders were on the train they utilized their spare hours in exchanging views. Thus Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Pandit Malaviya and Pandit Motilal were close together carrying on their conversation.—A. P.

FUSION OF ALL PARTIES POSSIBLE.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE CONGRESS RESULTS.

Calcutta, Dec. 30.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress when interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on the results of the Gauhati Congress said that though he came with considerable difference, he was going back from Gauhati thoroughly confident that real unity was within sight, not only between the political groups among Congressmen, but between the Hindus and Musalmans. Before the President proceeded further, the interviewed recalled that more than once he had in his speeches and observations during the session, referred to the impending constitutional enquiry, whose importance he had said was being realised and was promoting a feeling of unity that was behind his mind. He was requested to state plainly on this point.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar explained that his reference related to the parties within the Congress. He was very grateful that Pandit Malaviya had co-operated with them in the work of this year's congress. He missed very much his esteemed friends Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar and Lala Laj patrai, but was glad that Mudumastra was represented ably by Dr. Moonji and Mr. Aney. "My anxiety for unity certainly transcends congress bounds" said Mr. Iyengar "and I think it therefore most regrettable that a note of discord has been struck at Akola by one from my own province. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's views are not the views of to-day or of to-morrow, but are those of day before yesterday, and it is to-day or to-morrow with which alone we are concerned. European journalism is bound to be against the Congress and our attempts to win Swaraj. I notice an attempt on their part to twist what I said about the Indian States, to suit their own purpose and a sinister attempt to divide Indian Capital and Labour and Indian Landlords and Tenants.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT THE ELECTORATES.

"But I am sure no one is going to be deceived, for the congress resolution shows clearly that it stands for adjustment of relations between all classes on an equitable basis. The fact is that as the constitution is to be soon revised, our enemies will do their best to drive a wedge in our ranks but this very fact must bring us all together and induce us to agree to a common course of action. I have not referred to it either in my opening or concluding speech, but what the European Association said at Cawnpore and Mr. Langford James elaborated at Calcutta, together with the underlining of it by the Viceroy, make me predict that the next attempt by the Bureaucracy will be to restrict the electorates. One good thing, in fact the only good thing, I would say in the Montague-Chelmsford Scheme was its franchise, which considering that a serious break was being made with the past was a fairly democratic one. We in the Congress are prepared for adult franchise and would heartily welcome it."

The interviewer intervening mentioned that the keynote of Mr. Langford James's Speech seemed to be that the Europeans agreed that dyarchy was not a proper instrument for training in responsibility and that it should be replaced by a proper instrument based on a democratic principle to give scope for the development of the sense of responsibility. What form that democracy should take was to be deliberations of the country.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar replying to this said: "My contention is only reinforced by it. The one thing on which the Viceroy agreed with Mr. Langford James was upon the need for having an educated electorate. Do they mean, does the Viceroy mean, to restrict the present electorate for the Legislative bodies? On the other hand the existing fairly democratic electorate has proved truer to our nationalism and desire for swaraj than to all the reactionary influences which are at the beck and call of the Bureaucracy. If the restriction of the electorate is not possible the Conservatives will do their best to try to set up in each province a second chamber upon the basis of a very restricted electorate and more or less on the pattern of the Council of State.

ENCROACHMENT A PROVINCIAL SUBJECTS.

Asked whether he thought his fears against which he was sounding a note of warning were well-grounded, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said: "I do not speak without book. For Indians who have been in touch with and who frequently interview the European Officials have suggested that the trend of the Bureaucratic mind favours development towards a second chamber in the Provinces, but this is not all. We must equally resist the attempt of transferring to the Central Government, Subjects which are now Provincial. This will be their third line of attack."

UNITY QUITE POSSIBLE.

The question that followed was whether in view of these apprehensions Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar thought the resolutions of the Congress were sufficiently broad based as to promote unity among Indian Political ranks to thwart the efforts of the opposing elements. "I believe," he replied, "that the Congress at Gauhati has made it possible for all schools to co-operate, for the purpose of winning Swaraj. The khaddar resolution will bring into active politics the whole mass of the people and the whole group of the active workers, who had been more or less aloof for the past two or three years. On the other hand it will not I hope be misunderstood by my Responsivist friends or Independent Congress friends as standing in their way. The only object of it was to remove the sting of ridicule and opportunity for circumvention from the present clumsily-worded franchise clause, which moreover has in Western and Upper India been found unworkable. It does not materially add to the difficulties of those, who under the franchise clause have honestly been wearing khaddar on all public and Congress occasions. If there were any difficulties they must be more imaginary than real. I would urge them to read the report of the Spinners' Association for 1926, to realise how the Mahatma's selfless labours have already sowed successfully germs of a mass movement. In this connection I should mention that soon after the Congress was over the Working Committee resolved to inaugurate a campaign for the spread of Congress organisation in the villages and for the collection of funds. A striking feature of the Congress session one on which I congratulate the Congress-men is, that notwithstanding the recent bitterness of election fights they have proved their patriotism in forgetting personal incidents, for finding a platform for united action." Even more significant to him was the atmosphere in which the Hindu-Muslim relations were discussed. Swami Shraddhanand's assassination might easily have disturbed the political equipoise, which was so necessary for orderly and useful conduct of this session and yet, when the Congress discussed the question, the fact that Hindus, many among whom are staunch members of the Hindu Sabha controlled themselves, was to his mind an eloquent commentary upon their capacity to forget.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar was emphatic that the question of currency and [illegible] should receive greater attention [illegible] Currency League and others [illegible] done. It was true that the techn[illegible] in which it was stated made it difficult for the masses of the [illegible] understand and appreciate its [illegible] He did not believe mere agit[illegible] educated men or among capi[illegible] suffice. The Working Committee [illegible] taken to examine the question [illegible] be able to discuss it fully at an [illegible] in Delhi. In conclusion he expressed [illegible] faction at that the message of the C[illegible] and Swaraj had been carried so succe[illegible] in spite of formidable difficulties fac[illegible] the Reception Committee in such an [illegible] peanised Province as Assam.—A.P.

PT. MOTILAL GRATIFIED.

"NO AGREEMENT POSSIBLE."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said: "Except [illegible] the gloom cast on the proceedings by [illegible] assassination of Swami Shraddhanand, the Gauhati Congress was a great success. The outstanding feature before the public eye

(Continued on Page 9)

WANTED--A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

cognised both by the Congress and the League as the common goal of our national ambitions.

The Royal Commission, which is expected to re-examine the question of Reforms in 1929, may commence its work even earlier, but the spectacle that we would present to the Commission is that of differences and divisions, of struggles and strifes, of internecine quarrels and intercommunal riots and disturbances. I do do not wish to blame any particular party or individual for all this, I am afraid we are all to blame, more or less. I have referred to this matter simply to ask all my countrymen to effect some improvement in the existing situation before it is too late. If between 1927 and 1929 we do not behave more reasonably than we have done during the past 6 years, the future appears to be very gloomy. If, however, we spend the next three years in doing constructive, instead of destructive work, in uniting the various communities in India instead of disuniting them, and in reforming our own social economic conditions, we will stand a fair chance of getting a substantial advance in our rights and privileges.

WANTED A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The first thing to do for the Congress and the Muslim League, as the two leading political associations of the country, would be to arrange a Round Table Conference of the selected representatives of both, at some central place, as was done in 1916 when the Lucknow Pact was sealed. I have no doubt that the first instalment of Reforms that we got, was materially helped by the agreement that had been arrived at between the two communities. This is evidenced by the fact that the proportions which had been agreed upon at Lucknow, by Hindus and Musalmans with mutual consent, were adopted mainly as the basis of decision by those responsible for framing the Montague-Chelmsford Scheme. There has been a feeling since, on both sides, that in certain respects the Lucknow Pact requires revision or modification, and if we come together again there would be no difficulty in making any necessary readjustments. It is obvious that a new understanding, or a confirmation of the principles underlying the old understanding with some modification would considerably facilitate the introduction of further Reforms, while without any such entente there would be no end of troubles before us. Though it is difficult to anticipate how the Congress will receive such an offer, I feel it to be my duty, as an Indian and as a Musalman, to express from this platform the readiness of Musalmans to confirm or renew the Pact, as may be decided after due discussion, and to stretch the hand of fellowship and friendlines towardss my Hindu countrymen, in the hope that they will see the advantage of grasping it and negotiating the terms in a neighbourly spirit of give and take.

The most important question that will have to be discussed at the Round Table Conference, if it is held, will be that of adequate representation of the Musalmans in the Assmebly and the Councils and other public bodies. The Muslims are in a minority in India and so far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned their representation can scarcely be regarded as adequate or effective. They are also in a monority in most of the provinces of India, where they were given a representation somewhat above their proportion in the population, as a result of the understanding arrived at, at Lucknow. The increased proportion cannot help them to carry out their wishes but creates contentment. There are only three provinces in which the Musalmans constitute the majority, namely Bengal, and Punjab and the N. W. F. P. Of these the last named is still waiting for the introduction of Reforms. Under the Lucknow Pact Bengal got much less than its share, according to the proportion of Muslims in its population and a part of its share and that of the Punjab was taken away to raise the proportion in other provinces, where the non-Muslims were in the majority. There is a strong feeling in the Punjab, and I believe in Bengal as well, that if a readjustment of proportions is made, the principle adopted should be that the majorities and minorities in every Province, whether they consist of Hindus or Musalmans should [illegible] chances everywhere. If non-[illegible]rities in most Provinces have [illegible]f an effective control of their [illegible] no reason why the same [illegible] not be extended to Pro-[illegible] Muslims dwell in larger [illegible] should, of course, be [illegible] to protect the interests [illegible]s everywhere, so that there [illegible]e temptation as possible to [illegible] to take undue advantage of [illegible]rs or to abuse its powers. I [illegible]k that there can be any honest [illegible] of opinions as to the fairness [illegible]coposition and I think both the [illegible]ties would really be well advised [illegible]dopt this principle, as their guide.

HINDUS' JUST PLEA.

[illegible]s one difficulty, however, in way [illegible] adjustment which has to be faced. [illegible]ndus urge, and not unreasonably, [illegible] in case there is a revision on the [illegible]uggested above, the increased re[illegible]tation that was given to Provin[illegible] which Musalmans form a minority, [illegible]ave to be taken away. I think [illegible]ust recognise that if an All-India [illegible]ment is to be brought about, we can [illegible]stly insist on retaining that increase, when asking for our due proportion in Provinces, where our population is greater. There is now a growing volume of opinion in favour of the view that the small increase in representation which we get in Provinces, like Bombay, Madras and the C. P. leaves us very much in a minority still and does not prove of much practical assistance, while it is tending to reduce our majorities in Bengal and the Punjab, to the level of minorities. It will be for the Muslims in the minority Provinces to decide whether they are prepared to sacrifice the increase that they got under the Pact of 1916, for the sake of helping their brethern in the majority Provinces and enabling them to take the benefit of their numbers or would prefer the existing state of things to continue in spite of the detrimental effect, it has on large Muslim populations. If they agree to a revision of the existing proportions, it would be to the advantage of the Muslim Community as whole to have them revised. If they are not prepared to give up the nominal advantage secured by them, then we should make up our minds, in a manly way, to stand by the decision arrived at in 1916 and make the best of our position on the basis of existing circumstances.

MIXED ELECTORATE.

While it is generally recognised by all sensible Hindu leaders that Muslims are entitled to a fair representation, the prevailing opinion among them is that such representation should be given through mixed or joint electorates. They say that a certain number of seats in a particular Province may be reserved for Muslims but they may be elected by joint electorate of Muslims and non-Muslims. It is argued by them that this arrangement would be more conducive to the building up of a common nationality and will have the result of putting in men who will command the confidence of both the communities. I must concede that in theory this proposal appeals to one better than the system of separate electorates for Hindus and Musalmans, on which the Musalmans as a class are so keen. English people who are in sympathy with Indian aspirations also find this view more acceptable and often observe that separate electorates can at best be described as "a necessary evil." Their attitude on this point is due to their not being sufficiently acquainted with conditions in India. They judge things by the standard prevailing in England, where for centuries there has existed the ideal of a common nationality. That ideal is further cemented by a common language and by a strong tie of common civilization. In India a nation, in the true sense of the term, has yet to spring up and before it does so, we have to solve numerous problems caused by diversity of caste and creeds by differences of religion and culture, and by variety of dress and food. There are not only several languages, divided into numerous dialects, used in different parts of the country but the votaries of each language and dialect are insisting on the use of their own favoured tongue everywhere and for all purposes. Under such circumstances it is idle to expect abstract theories of the West to apply to the hetrogeneous mass of humanity in India. I can assure Western idealists that the Musalmans of India yield to none in their desire to assimilate all that is good in Western politics and to introduce truly representative institutions in their country, but as practical men they cannot adopt all Western notions without examining whether they are suitable or not to the peculiar conditions of this country. As regards our Hindu countrymen I cannot understand their prejudice against separate electorates. It has ben found by experience that in the conditions prevailing at present, joint electorates very often give only one-sided satisfaction and in some cases give rise to serious quarrels within an electorate. On the other hand, separate electorates have the obvious advantage of avoiding unnecesary bitterness between Hindus and Musalmans at the time of election and of confining the rivalries of a contest to circles within the community concerned. The Muslims gain no such advantage by separate electorates, which the Hindus cannot share with them. To my mind the best solution of this problem would be that both communities mayl agree to retain separate electorates till there is a mutual desire to give them up or till any particular local area asks for a joint electorate. I am not one of those, who think that separate electorates will be necessary for all time to come, but I am cetainly of opinion that they must be retained as long as the present atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion continues and calls for this practical device for preserving peace between various communities. It has become a fashion in some quarters to attribute all our troubles to separate electorates and to describe them as one of the causes of the present tension. There could be nothing more misleading than that and I hope the question will be coolly and dispassionately considered by all well-wishers of the country whether they are Europeans or Indians, officials or non-officials, and, a correct judgement will be formed after a close scrutiny of the facts of the case Some recent utterances of His Excellency the Viceroy have caused some apprehension among Musalmans as to his atitude towards separate electorates. I want to take this opportunity of impressing on the Government of India and the Government in England the necessity of recognising that Muslims are firmly convinced of the fact that their interests can be safeguarded in the present circumstances only by continuing separate electorates for them till the time when their Hindu countrymen begin to treat them with such fairness and equity that they may themselves apply for the removal of this and other safeguards which are absolutely necessary in the period of transition through which we are passing.

DEMAND FOR FAIRPLAY.

The discussion of Muslim representation in Councils and other bodies brings me to a consideration of another vexed question, on which the position of Musalmans is very much misunderstood, sometimes by officials, sometimes by our Hindu countrymen and very often by both. The Musalmans claim their proper share in the administration of the country. This is essentially the same demand which the Congress has been making for years on behalf of the people of India as a whole, with reference to their proportion in the higher services as compared with that of European officials.

It is a strange irony of fate that after trying for nearly half a century to establish the capability of Indians, some of our Hindu countrymen, even among those professing the Congress creed, should turn round and say that ability is confined to one section among the Indians themselves and that predominance of Hindus in offices of State should continue because the Musalmans lack ability and efficiency. It is true that there is a much larger number of educated Hindus and Musalmans and when there is any vacancy in any Government department the number of Hindus applying for it, is larger than Musalmans. The causes of this are obvious. The Hindus are more numerous in the population. They have more men who can afford to get higher education and they have had the advantage of an earlier start so far as Western education is concerned, but in most of our Universities Muslims have shown that, man to man, they are not intellectually inferior to any of their Hindu compatriots and have held their own in competitio with them in various subjects of study. Therefore, if the principle of giving them a fair play was frankly recognised, much of the resentment and heart burning that is to be found to-day and which is one of the most potent causes of friction would vanish. Let the standard o qualifications for a particular position in public service be fixed and let the proportion of Hindus and Musalmans and members of other communities in particular departments or in a particular Province be also determined according to the requirements of that department or Province and then let an earnest effort be made to give each community its due, if it can produce candidates possessing the required qualifications. In judging the relative merits of candidates, regard should be had not only to their position in examinations, which, no doubt, furnishes one valuable test of their capacity but attention should also be paid to other qualities which are not of lesser value in actual life; for example, character, family traditions and physical fitness.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

It may not be out of place in this connection to refer to a commonly prevailing misunderstanding on the question of State service. Some newspapers as well as some politicians try to make out that it is not patriotic to lay any stress on proportionate representation of various classes in the Public Service. It is argued that service cannot give employment even to one per cent of the population and we should look to the interests of the 99 per cent, who earn their livelihood without taking any service under the Government. This argument was once put forward from this very platform some years ago, in this very town, by one of my predecessors. Perhaps he has since had occasion to modify his opinion on this subject, but if he has not, I must say with due deference to him that I beg to differ from this view. The question of employment under the State is not merely a question of loaves and fishes as is usually observed. It is a question of power and opportunity and of training. The officials in this country have been wielding and, in spite of the changing times, still continue to wield great power, which they can use to the advantage of one party and to the disadvantage of the other, and on such occassions it becomes a matter of very vital interest to the communities concerned, whether the person in power at a particular time or in a particular locality belong to one community or the other. They have opportunities of rendering services to those whom they want to help and if one community has a much larger number of helpers than the other, it makes a difference not only to its present but to its future. Moreover even as a pure question of bread and butter it is not one to be despised or to be treated as affecting a very small portion of people. Very often one individual in India, who is the bread winner of a family, supports a large number of relatives and dependents, and therfore, for every thousand men, who may be in service these are several thousands who are being cared for. The vitality of this question gains still greater force in the case of Musalmans because some other avenues of work, particularly in the line of trade or commerce are practically beyond the reach of most of them for want of sufficient capital as well as, on account of the greater aptitude of the Hindus for those walks of life acquired by heredity. It is therefore, necessary that the Government as well as our fellow countrymen may recognise the justness of our demand for a fair share of employment under the State.

THE ONLY NATIONAL CAUSE.

Besides the two important matters, which have been dealt above, the question of religious differences is one which requires the most careful attention. Instead of being the means of peace and goodwill among men, which every religion professes to be, it has often proved a source of trouble in the world and India is not the only country which has suffered through religious differences. There have been attempts made from time to time to reconcile the jarring elements of religion in India, but the attempts have often resulted in failure. There have been dreamers among Muslims, who conceived it possible, that Islam might become the universal religion of India. There are now dreamers among some sections of the Hindu Community, who think that if they make sufficient efforts they might convert all the followers of Islam in this country to Hinduism and thus create a new nation. But I think it must be frankly recognised on both sides that these two great religions have got to live side by side and cannot destroy one another. The vast majority of Musalmans love their Faith much too well to give it up for any worldly considerations and similarly the Hindus, with the modern awakening among them and the revived consciousness of the beauties of their own ancient philosophy are not likely to change their religion for any other. The only rational course open to the two parties is mutual toleration and respect for the feelings of one another. Many of our recent troubles would have been avoided, if we had a spirit of toleration. The question of music before the mosques, which has caused so much bitterness of late, furnishes a striking instance of intolerance on both sides. One can understand the excitement of the masses on a question of this nature, but it is difficult to understand leaders of political thought among Hindus insisting that Hindus have a right to play music before mosques, including prayer times, and, similarly Muslim leaders saying that a procession with music may not pass before a mosque at any time. Such Hindus should realise that, apart from any question of usage or law, mere decency dictates that if you pass a place of worship you have to pass it reverently, especially when there are people engaged in religious devotion. A European walks on tip-top, so as to avoid making a noise, if he passes a place where a few people are holding a meeting and, for the matter of that, so does the educated Indian, if he has received the least training in manners. There is no law that enjoins this, but the man who does, shows his own good breeding and elicits respect from those who witness such a move on his part. The Hindus should, therefore, adopt this spirit and treat a congregation assembled for prayers with at least as much regard as they would pay to meeting assembled to transact worldly business. The Muslims, on the other hand, should learn to abandon that attitude of tetchiness, which characterises them now-a-days, of smelling an insult even when no insult is meant and of becoming easily provoked. The Sikhs of Delhi set a very admirable example the other day, in this respect, in connection with the procession which they had organised and have earned thereby the thanks of the Muslims here and everywhere. The school of thought that believes that any good can come out of these unseemly squabbles, which arise when one party insists on making the maximum of noise before a place of worship and the other wants to stop it by force, is entirely in the wrong, and the sooner we can get away from the influence of such ill-advised wire-pulling the better it would be for all concerned.

MUSICAL PROESSIONS.

Another problem which has been longer with us than the problem of musical processions, is that of the protection of cows. As you all know a large number of Hindus are very sensitive on this point. I am not concerned here with the merits of the question but wish only to point out that if cow-killing cannot be prevented on 364 days of the year, it passes one's comprehension why it should be so provoking on the one day when Muslims resort to it, in certain places as a part of a religious ceremony. The Hindus may reasonably insist on due precautions being taken to respect their feelings and on avoiding any exposure of the meat or the public sacrifice of cows, but there should be no reasonable objection to Muslims performing their ceremony of sacrifice inside their houses and with proper safeguards.

A PRODUCT OF HEATED BRAINS.

Before I pass on to other subjects, I may pause to mention one more topic connected with Hindu-Muslim relations. It is generally observed by writers in the Hindu Press and by some speakers among them that the Muslims are not sufficiently interested in the affairs of their motherland because of their extra-territorial sympathies with their coreligionists abroad. They go even further and say that a number of Muslims desire to bring the Afghans or any other of the neighbouring Muslim people into India and to introduce Muslim Rule in the country. I do not know a single Musalman, in any responsible public position, who entertains any such fantastic idea or believes in its possibility. In fact there are many who think that such a possibility would be fraught with danger to the whole country and would adversely affect the interests of all communities residing in it. This theory seems to be the product of the heated brains of a few faddists and is propogated in order to wean Hindus from nationalism and to work upon their fears for party purposes. This tendency should be deprecated with all the emphasis at our command and I hope all sensible Hindus will refuse to be misled by such mischievous propaganda. As to the sympathy of Muslims with the members of their faith in other countries, it is not different in its nature to the sympathy which some Christian nations in Europe show toward other Christian nations in their troubles and is only natural. It does not interfere with the equally natural affection which the Indian Musalmans have for the land of their birth and which is further strengthened by strong bonds of self-interest. I hope our countrymen will accept our assurance of our devotion to the interests of our country with the same sincerity with which we offer it.

UNITED ACTION NEEDED.

Gentlemen, I have taxed you patience very much and am grateful to you for giving me your attention. I do not want to detain you much longer and will sum up what I have said. First of all both the Congress and the League should each put its own house in order and try to bring within their respective fold all the sheep that have gone astray. Then they should both sit together and devise ways and means of acting in harmony wherever possible and of agreeing to differ in a friendly way when such difference becomes inevitable. Having accomplished this they should stand together before the coming Commission on Constitutional Reforms and make a united and vigorous demand for complete Reforms. In the meanwhile, as a preparation for that, they should work hand in hand in spheres of intellectual, economic and industrial progress. If we succeed in doing all this, we shall be proving to the outside world that we are capable of managing our own affairs and achieving that ideal which the late Mr. Gokhale, one of the sanest politicians that India has produced used to express in very simple words by saying that all that Indians desire is that we should be in our country what other nations are in their own.

Before I resume my seat it is my melancholy duty to refer to the tragic event, which has not only cast its gloom on Delhi but has occasioned great indignation throughout the country. The mean outrage, of which the late Swami Shraddhanand was the victim, deserves to be denounced in the most unmistakable terms by every right-thinking Indian, whether he is a Hindu and Musalman, and I do so most emphatically on behalf, of you all as well as on my own behalf. We have assembled here under the shadow of this serious tragedy which must act as a damper on the spirits of even the optimists among us. The first impression that is made on one's mind by an occurrence like this is that of despondence, but while deeply regretting the dastardly murder of the Swami, I venture to ask all my countrymen and particularly the members of the Hindu community to control their feelings and to keep the general question of relations between the communities separate from this cowardly deed of a misguided individual. There were many Musalmans who had differences with Swami Shraddhanad over his religious propigandi, but I am sure they will be as sorry as others to find that a co-religionist of theirs should take into his head to put an end to his life. The man could not render a greater disservice to Islam or lend a stronger impetus to the Shuddhi propigandi than he has done by this foul deed.

CONGRESS AND THE MUSLIMS

PIRZADA MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN'S ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the address of Khan of Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered in the 18th. Session of A. I. Muslim League at Delhi on Tuesday:—

Nearly a thousand years ago we struck roots in this soil, and have, ever since, been, are and mean to remain on the soil. We are as much Indians, and claim as imprescriptable a right to remain here and realise our destiny on this soil, as any other community big or small may be or may claim. We have in common with others a certain political goal, to which we must travel by a common road abreast of others Were this fact candidly acknowledged, and our rights and privileges recognised in a fair spirit, we would despise all other obstacles in the way of our common march. It is only (a) when we are accused of planning the restoration of Musalman rule in India, which we take to be an astute move on the part of interested parties to subject us to the suspicions of the rulers, and concomitant disadvantages, (b) when we are denied our fair share in the Government of the country, as instanced by the contemptuous repudiation of the so-called Bengal Pact by large sections of Hindus, and also glaringly brought out in relief by the mischievous agitation against Sir Fazl-i-Hussain's administration cautiously based on the Lucknow Pact and above all as is indisputably proved by the amazing attitude of even the Indian National Congress towards both the Lucknow Pact (which has been most carefully precluded from the Congress constitution disallowing even consequential amendments regarding the proportion of Muslim representation) and the draft of the Lajpat Rai—Ansari Pact which lies pigeon-holed in the archives of the Congress. (c) when we find the hypocritical plea of "efficiency" raised by Hindu friends—to maintain their monopoly of offices, although while urging the Indianisation of Services, especially the Army they twit the British rulers with the platitudinous maxim "good government is no substitute for self-government," and argue that efficiency follows experience, and experience is impossible without the opportunity for it, and finally (d) when we find that the majority community is carrying on an intensive campaign for communal organisation in the hope, as expressed by some of the most responsible of Hindu leaders, not to mention Har Dayal, Bhai Parmanand and Savarkar of establishing Hindu Raj in India even if the British rulers and the Musalmans of India combine to prevent such a consummation; and when we are threatened with a deluge of Vedic culture and ultimately complete Hinduisation, it is but only human that we should think of protection against such aggressiveness.

INDIAN AND NOT HINDU OUTLOOK.

We are of the Indian soil, and our outlook in life is Indian in essentials; but we refuse to recognise the right of any other community to dominate or overawe us. We must all strive to build up a composite culture, a happy and progressive Indian (as contradistinguished, from Hindu) nation, which should draw upon what is best in each of the several cultures which have found their way into our country. Just as the Urdu language, the Indo-Muslim architecture and the Indian Music are the aesthetic result of a mutual compromise, which are now undergoing a further process of suitable modernisation under the inevitable influence of the West; just as our arts and science are being enriched by modern discoveries and inventions of the western world, so must the Indian nation grow in harmonious blending of colours and cultures. This way lies the future of our progress. But so long as any one community strives for domination over the other, and dreams of Hindu, Muslim, or purely British Raj, refusing to recognise the right of the other constituents of the Indian continent to develop along their own lines there is little hope for a speedy realisation of our legitimate aspirations as a great country. It is possible for all of us to retain the distinctive features of the various cultures we have inherited in our religious and social spheres without suffering them to come in the way of our political progress, only if we cease to harp back to the past and simply look ahead to the possibilities which a happy combination of our cultural legacies promises us.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCE.

Having regard to the hetrogeneity of races, religions, languages and cultures, and corresponding diversity of economic interests, which constitute the Indian Empire as also the geographical vastness and situation of the Indian continent, it must be recognised that the evolution of the Indian constitution must proceed along federal lines. Each compact group with common interests, bound by ties of common religion, language and cultures (as far as possible and practicable) should be parcelled out into a separate province to determine its own future in harmony with the larger common interests of the entire continent. The present distribution of provinces has a history of haphazard development behind it, and has no rational basis to rest upon. In fact divergent interests have been so grouped together that nothing but futile class is the result. For instance there is absolutely nothing in common between the provinces of Sindh and Bombay, nor between the Hindustani and Punjabi speaking parts of the Punjab, nor yet between Bihar and Orissa. The redistribution of these provinces may appear to be a serious administrative problem, but the only way to the reduction of friction, and to the attainment of smooth working of a federal system is first to secure as much homogeniety in each country (for such provinces are as large, if not larger, as any of the smaller countries of the European continent) as circumstances may permit, and then to give it a suitable constitution which should also be consistent with the larger interests of the entire continent. By separating Sindh from Bombay and Orisa from Bihar, and by creating a new Hindu Jat Province between the Punjab proper and the United Provinces of Oudh and Rohil Khand, embracing the Ambala Division, the Province of Delhi and the Agra and Meerut Divisions, a reasonable proportion of homogeneity of interests may be achieved.

INVASION BUG-BEAR.

All provinces must work out their destinies so far as their distinct interests are concerned, and contribute their share of common duty to the central Government. Our Hindu friends may, obsessed as they unjustifiably are with imaginary invasion from the western frontier look askance at a scheme, and read the preponderance of the Mussalman element in the provinces next the frontier. But they continue to close their eyes to historical facts, and deny that never once, during the six or seven centuries of Mussalman domination in the north of India, even in those days of "open doors" and not

(Continued on next Page)

WANTED A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page).

the formidable barriers of defence of to-day, did an invader find the custodians of vested interests a committee for his reception? This bug-bear of "invasion from the frontier" is about the hollowest of all hollow superstitions, and is, as I have said before, the invention of propogandist brains, designed for the sole purpose of discrediting the Indian Musalmans in the eyes of the Government of India, by denouncing them as secret plotters for the restoration of Muslim rule, unless the Government be held responsible for it in order to frighten the Hindus. If the Mussalmans are predominant in certain provinces, and are content and happy in their federal state of the Indian common-wealth, does it stand to reason that they would allow somebody else to come and share their loaves and fishes? But if they are denied their due, and threatened with subjection, it is but natural that they should look for a change from whichever direction it may come as even the Hindu revolutionaries are said to have done. If therefore in self-governing India their position is secure and their legitimate aspirations guaranteed against aggression, there is not the slightest doubt that they would become fighters at the outposts of Indian freedom. In fact, I am inclined to believe that if such a redistribution of provinces is effected, the Musalmans of India may find it possible to discuss the question of proportionate representation in legislatures and services in a spirit different to that engendered by their present day experiences.

DELHI'S LESSON IN JOINT ELECTORATE.

Regarding the proportionate reservation of seats in legislatures, and election by communal electorates, after the bitter experiences of the past, and the recent gained in Delhi, the Mus- dia would agree to no ar- may not gurantee an m of representation in almans elected by ex- n constituencies. Lala Pandit Madan Mohan most outstanding poli- the Hindu community ve to defeat Mr. Asaf ittest of the three an- gislative Assembly, by of Delhi, who, was of the Indian National dance with an unwrit- y which the seat for held alternately by a ussalman. This wanton y the most popular and the Hindu community, Mussalman, than whom and supporter of the easily be found, has in the coffin of joint

PACT MUST BE REVISED.

is the question of adjust- ortion of Muslim seats in the re they are in a minority. redistribution of province- with the principle enunciats ost of the difficulties will But in any case it should lt to find a modus operandi eknow Pact as a basis for l shall not enter into details. ilege is reserved for the Lea- special sub-committee may l to draft a memorandum of ormulae. The Lucknow Pact alf-way house has been ren- te by the Hindu agitation The Congress has already c, and no section of Hindu ars to be in its favour. It fair and just that where any is in an effective majority in its effective power, and in an ineffectual minority, fegards should be provided s legitimate interests. If the n too small a minority in the nd Sindh, seats in excess of rtion should be allotted to ccordance with a definite scale, ld operate in the same way o Musalmans where they hap- in a corresponding position.

ORTION IN SERVICE.

actual administration of any Gov- t must continue to rest with the ent services to whom it is given der the best provision of law y nugatory, if they are so minded. the circumstances which compel Indian Musalmans to insist in com- al representation in legislatures, it but a logical corollary that constitu- ional safeguards must be provided against heir being crowded out by the predo- inant element. Precautionary reserva- ation of appointments by Government one solution of this trouble; but that gain is scarcely a dependable factor, he final judgment of the actual situa- on being a matter of "notes put up" ubordinates, and individual predilections. he Mussalmans of to-day shall not atent with anything short of a con- ional provision to secure them a rtionate share of self government.

OREIGN AND EXTRA TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

Syed Ahmed, the greatest of Indian n of the last century foresaw the y and possibly mischief of inter- ing by Indian Muslims with the s of foreign Muslim powers. We nore than enough to do here on our soil, and it is but sheer waste of and energy to devote our attention to problems which are beyond our control. A subject people engaged in a struggle for their own existence can scarcely find time, energy and money to squander on questions which, even when they are most exciting, are beyond their influence. Let us, therefore devote all our energy, time and money to the organisation of our community and its social reform, so urgently needed, to come abreast of the advancing world.

UNITED ACTION.

Never was the need for presenting a united front more imperative than it is to-day. Great political changes are impending, and we can ill-afford to pull in different directions. While the different organisations may continue to function in the interests of the specific purpose they may have before them, it is absolutely essential that they should all coalesce with the League to help to formulate the demands of our community to be placed before the Royal commission of 1929. It would, therefore, be most appropriate for the League to issue an invitation to the entral Khilafat Committee and other organisations claiming a representative character for the formation of a coalition for this purpose. But in any case the League so far from abdicating its position should make up its mind in good time and be provided with something definite against the day of examination. Further, should the Indian National Congress find it worth its while to call a Round Table Conference for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of forging a constitution acceptable to all communities, the League should hold itself in readiness to respond to its invitation. It is unfortunate that the Indian National Congress has raised a wall of amazing prejudices based on sartorial conventions and other minor differences of opinion round it, otherwise taking long view of things it could throw its doors open to all sections of political opinion, and form really representative body of invulnerable power. The Congress cannot grow strong by forcing cecessions, and by closing its ears to what it is inclined to condemn as the voice of communalism. The wiser course should be to take stock of all the factors of the situation, to arrive at a definite result. The League under the guidance of Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, an ardent nationalist, travelled parallel to the Congress so long as the Congress did not turn its back upon the League. In fact the League had virtually began to function as the Muslim Department of the Congress. The responsibility of refusing the cooperation of the League rests at the door of the Congress. It may have succeeded in winning some eminent Mussalman adherents, but in practical politiecs it is the volume of opinion that counts. And at no time can the Congress claim to speak in the name of entire country, unless it enlists the cooperation of the League, and the representative organisations of other communities. At any rate she should stint no effort to bring about such a consummation. The time has come when the congress should seriously tackle this question.

S. A. ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

PANDU, Dec. 29.

The following cable has been received from Sir Mahomed Habibullah in reply to the resolution on the Round Table Conference which the Congress cabled to him: "Thanks for your heartening message."—Habibullah."—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

Rev. C. F. Andrews has cabled from Cape Town thus: It is advisable that the Indian Delegation should stay till February to tide over the provincial elections and keep the atmosphere calm.

Commenting on the above message in to-day's "Young India" Gandhiji hopes that it would be possible for His Excellency Lord Irwin to comply with the advice of Mr. Andrews and permit the Deputation to stay in South Africa till the elections there are over.—F. P.

DEMAND FOR TAMIL UNIVERSTY.

MADRAS MINISTER'S REPLY.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Dr. Subbarayan, Education Minister, replying to the address of welcome presented by the Salem Municipality, referred to the demand for a Tamil University and said that there was no use of multiplying universities and producing thousands of graduates and allowing them to wander in the streets without employment. Everywhere there was the cry of unemployment, and there was no use of establishing a Tamil University somewhere in the South.—A.P.

SWARAJIST DILEMMA.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Referring to the Congress resolution on Council work the "Hindu" says, "The terms ultimately decided on are far from ideal." The paper says, "It is a most problem as to hiw the Swarajists could support ministerial measures for public good, while they were pledged to oppose formation of ministries at all costs."—F. P.

RESULTS OF GAUHATI CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 7.)

the practically unanimous confirmation of the Council policy laid down at Cawnpore, but I attach greater importance to the stiffening of the rule relating to the use of khaddar and special stress laid on the work in the country. Voting on Council resolution clearly shows that the Congressmen would have been returned in much larger numbers than they were, in U. P. and other province where they have suffered heavy defeats, had it not been for the fact that the real issue on which the Congress contested elections was side-tracked by the communal bits. When the clear-cut issue was placed before the Congress, shorn of all misleading election propaganda, the answer from the Province came plain and plump against the unconditional co-operation and acceptance of ministership. But our real work lies outside the Councils, which can at best serve as useful adjunct to the activities outside. I am glad that the very able lead given by the President of the Congress in that direction was taken up by the Congress and an earnest effort is to be made to follow it throughout the country."

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES NET POSSIBLE.

Asked if any attempt at uniting all the parties was in contemplation, the Pandit said: "We are always prepared for an honourable compromise not only with other political parties but also with the Government with which we are invited to unite. But I am aeraid no agreement is possible on the basis of taking office in the existing condition. Things must be very materially changed before we can entertain the idea, but in the Assembly where there is no question of offices, it should be easy for all the progressive parties to fall in lines with us. If a really earnest attempt is made on all sides, we cannot go against the Congress resolutions but there is ample room within those resolutions for all the parties to come together and work shoulder to shoulder."—A. P.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD DISAPPOINTED.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE NOT SOLVED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad when interviewed said, that the Gauhati had both given him a feeling side by side, of depression and hopefulness. He was depressed because another session had come and gone, without their solving intercommunal trouble. The occasion required the Congress to concentrate its energies solely on this question and putting into force its whole organization to achieve that end throughout 1927. He was hopeful because despite the Delhi tragedy, the Congress atmosphere remained calm and throughout the heated debates that took place, nothing happened which could stain the name of the Congress. So far as the Council programme was concerned, it had been stated with greater precision and the restriction imposed gave elasticity which could not be reduced further though nothing striking had been done. The reference of the subject to the Working Committee would, he hoped not prove fruitless and that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's leadership would bear substantial fruit in this connection.—A. P.

MR. RANGASWAMI HITS OUT.

REPLIES TO PT. MALAVIYA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress in summing up his impressions of the Congress session said:—"The Gauhati session of the Congress has not only adhered most faithfully to the programme of the Congress Party, but has successfully cleared the cobwebs that have been sought to be woven round it, during the election fight by the tactics of the Responsivists and the Independent Congress Party. Pandit Malaviya's attempt to make out that there was any deviation or alteration in the party's programme was not only thoroughly answered in the speeches made on the main resolution of the Congress but also in the text of the resolution itself. It is gratifying to note that Pandit Malaviya recognised the fact that this programme offered a basis for negotiating the formation of a united party in the Assembly and elsewhere. But it is indeed a pity that he and his friends should have stamped the country, without realising that they were under a misconception on this matter. The question of non-acceptance of offices in the Provinces in the state of parties that has resulted from elections is an academic one, as the Congress Party did not obtain a decided maorjity in the provinces that would have made the discussion of party policy arising therefrom possible. Consequently the Congress had only to deal with the question of the attitude of the Congress towards the other parties who desire to accept office and would fain obtain support of Congress Party. In this behalf it can hardly be a matter of surprise or disappointment therefore, as Pandit Malaviya appears to have imagined, that the Congress decided neither to allow Congressmen to accept office nor to permit them to support Inamdars in office."

A PROGRAMME FOR THE MASSES.

Thus disposing of Responsivist argument Mr. Rangaswami proceeded to outline the significance of the programme of work in the country. "On the other hand the Congress by passing the second part of the programme for the Congressmen in the country definitely cleared another cause of mischief and misunderstanding that would have made the progress of the Swarajist policy doubtful and difficult. The alteration in the articles of the constitution, enjoining habitual wearing of khaddar is a step in the direction of getting rid of the appearances or makebeliefs and put the faith of the Swaraj Party in the development of khaddar beyond question and a reality as far as they could make it so. I was glad to note that Pandit Malaviya repudiated the suggestion that this alteration was intended to put difficulties in the way of Responsivists or others, who are not now in the Congress from joining the same. It is easy indeed to ridicule this provision in the constitution but no one who knows the country and the mentality of the masses and has worked on the Congress programme effectively during the elections, will be disposed to dispute, as the President of the Congress aptly called "khaddar mentality of people," a mentality which as he said is indispensable for the fight for Swaraj. Therefore the Council programme of any party in the country is really designed not to be merely an exhibition of debating or administrative quality but as a means of achievement of the happiness of the people through Swaraj and if Council fight is to be a real fight for the masses, then who can gainsay that handspinning and handweaving in this country is a most valuable instrument for alleviating the lot of the poor in the land and who can dispute the wisdom of provision that a Congressman who professes to lead the country in the path of Swaraj should at least give this small practical proof of their sympathy for the suffering masses. I therefore entirely disbelieve the dark forebodings that are indulged in by those who desire to take advantage of the alteration made."—A.P.

MR. SATYAMURTI ON NON ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Questioned on the Congress resolution relating to the non-acceptence of office, Mr. Satyamurti replied as follows: "As I understand it, the Congress doctrine of non-acceptance of office has two aspects: firstly the Congress flag should not be lowered by their accepting office and silencing nationalist opposition and secondly that we should use the strength of our numbers to prevent Dyarchy from functioning. Deshabandhu Das though in a minority succeeded in his effect. The Congress men though not in absolute majority must do their best to make the working of Dyarchy difficult, if not impossible. As to the time and the manner this is to be done in the various provinces, would depend on the parties in the various Councils themselves and they would be the best judges of the course of action they would take."

Asked why he gave up the idea of raising the communal question at the Congress, Mr. Satyamurti said that he found the Congress was serious about the subject and would like to wait and see the outcome of the labours of the Working Committee.—A. P.

FOREIGN VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

MR. TUCKER ON CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

PANDU, Dec. 28.

In an interview with the Associated Press representative Mr. Tucker the American Missionary who attended the Congress said "the wonderful spirit which the people of Assam have shown, and the courage they have displayed, and the great difficulty they have over come in preparing for the Congress give lie to the oft-quoted statement that Indians are lacking in initiative. I have been disappointed of the Congress leaders having not taken advantage of the sad circumstance of the death of Swami Shraddhananda to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity.

Very striking is that Mahatmaji kept his day of silence yesterday, inspite of all political pressure that is brought upon him. It seems to me rather typical of the man who recognised that politics is the most important thing. It pleases me to see the slow, but certain awakening of the leaders to the importance of work among the masses; because from my viewpoint, there can be no Swaraj if the intelligensia are fighting among themselves for place, prestige and leadership. True leadership of the people, is only when we go to the masses and lift them. Swaraj must be from the people and not a movement from outside. I am pleased that the Congress recognises the importance of temperance works. The thing which impresses the English and all foreign nations is positive work of this kind.—A.P.

CONGRESS AND MAHARAJA NABHA.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 28.

When the Congress reassembled after a brief adjournment rain had not stopped and the pandal was leaking considerably. To this was added some confusion caused by a number of Sikhs and their sympathizers. Baba Gurdit Singh and Sardar Sardool did not agree to the portion deleted from the resolution which reads that Government has not "tried to do justice to His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha, and the Nabha State subjects who have been either imprisoned or deprived of their property for taking part in the Akali movement. In the opinion of the Congress there can be no solution of the Sikh problem unless the Maharaja of Nabha is restored to the gadi of his State, and full justice done to him in all respects." The resolution as now placed before the Congress reads:—

"The National Congress notes with great regret that though Government has admitted the justice and righteousness of the Sikh demand in connection with the Gurdwara movement by passing the Gurdwara Act it has not yet released Sardar Kharak Singh and other Gurdwara prisoners. In the opinion of the Congress, there can be no solution of the Sikh problem unless (1) all persons imprisoned in connection with the Gurdwara movement are unconditionally released, (2) all repressive measures adopted by the Government against them are withdrawn and (3) outstanding grievances of Sikhs are removed. This Congress further assures the Sikh community that in its struggle with Government it not only has entire sympathy of the Congress but also the Congress would wholeheartedly support the Sikhs in whatever legitimate and non-violent action they may take to vindicate their rights."

The proceedings commenced at 1-30 p.m.

The resolution entrusting the work of fixing the venue of the next session to the All-India Congress Committee was put and passed. The President said that the next resolution related to the release of Sikh prisoners. Notice of amendments had been received bringing forward the question of the Maharaja of Nabha. He told the House that the Subjects Committee on the reconsideration of the subject had considered it feasible to refer in the matter to the Working Committee to thrash it out and report. He assured this did not mean that they wanted to say anything against or for the amendment.

RELEASE OF SIKH PRISONERS.

Mr. Ranga Iyer then moved the resolution for the release of the Sikh prisoners. Mr. Ranga Iyer said the resolution was one of the most important as it related to Akalis who when facing a lull kept the flag flying on the battle front of Jaito. "I bow before the Gurdwara prisoners as they are the pioneers of the revolutionary movement which I see on the horizon. If Jallianwala showed the height of the British Prussianism, the Guruka Bagh showed the height of glory to which Indian Non-co-operator could rise. Sir Malcolm Hailey wants to break the Sikhs who are the backbone of the nationalist movement. But let him remember that the Sikhs who made British Raj what it was could also unmake it."

Baba Gurdit Singh said that the Sikhs now know that the Congress had no love for their leader, the Maharaja of Nabha and that the Congress resolution would not help them in getting their grievances redressed. The Maharaja of Nabha was dethroned solely because of his sympathies with the Akalis and with the nationalist movement. He declared that the Sikhs would by their own strength secure the release of the Sikh prisoners. The fault did not lie with the Government but with themselves who did not go and flood jails if their leaders were not to be released. He narrated the "Koma Gata Maru" story as to how he demanded the property confiscated by the Government from the "Koma Gata Maru" and as to how after he had put in his claim his property was auctioned. Concluding he declared that if only the Sikhs left the Congress Government could give them all they wanted.

"AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS."

MR. SEN GUPTA ON GAUHATI DECISION

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in a statement to the Associated Press representative summed up his impression of the Congress and said, "Throughout the election campaign during three or four months, I had made it clear that there would be absolutely no change in the open session of the Congress at Gauhati.

My prediction has been fulfilled by the Congress ratifying, if not strengthening the old programme of the Swaraj Party. In Bengal the Congress Council Party would not only carry out the resolution adopted by the Congress at Gauhati, but would take all steps necessary for increasing the pressure, so far as it is possible to do through the Councils on the Government, for the realisation of the National ideal and for the immediate release of all political prisoners. I repeat once more that unless there is any definite indication on the part of Government to meet the National Demand with regard to the change of constitution and unconditional release of all political prisoners, no member of the Congress or of the Congress Council Party would even entertain the idea of accepting office, or supporting ministry, or supporting even the formation of ministry by any other party or parties. So far as work outside the Councils is concerned you know the Working Committee this morning, has set forth a programme for the next four months, for strengthening Congress organisations in the villages and the districts. On the whole, this year's session of the Congress has been an unqualified success, notwithstanding great difficulties that Reception Committee had to face."—A. P. Special.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

The newly appointed Working Committee of the Congress met at the residence of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and transacted the business that arose out of the Gauhati session of the Congress. Discussion centred round the constructive part of the Congress programme outside the Councils, and resolutions were passed calling upon the whole country to raise funds, introduce charka and spread the use of khaddar in the villages and instruct the various Congress organisations in the districts and villages to enroll members in large numbers before 30th April. The question of Hindu-Mussalman relations would be discussed by the Working Committee at its meeting to be held shortly, preferably in Delhi. The report of the special committee on the future management of the Budh Gaya temple was then considered and it was decided to instruct the Working Committee of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee to take all necessary action in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee without much delay. The meeting also decided on the question of meeting the deficit that has incurred by the Gauhati Reception Committee.—A. P. Special.

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING POSTPONED.

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

The General Council of the All-India Swaraj Party was to have met today, but in view of the poor attendances the Meeting was adjourned to a time and place to be announced later. It is understood that the resolution to discuss which the Meeting has been convened aimed at the suspension of the activities of the General Council of the Party until otherwise instructed by the Working Committee, the reason being that the Swaraj Party is now the party in power in the Congress.—A. P. Special.

EVOLUTION OF TEAM SPIRIT

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO Y. M. C. A.

The twelfth national triennial convention of the Y.M.C.A. of India, Burma and Ceylon was held on Thursday at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. The day was spent in plenary session of adopting report and appointment of committees, etc. In the evening an address was delivered by Mr. K. T. Paul on the "Message of Helsingfors" when the Governor of Bombay attended. Mr. W. E. Neilson presided. After the prayer by Rev. J. Mackenzie the Governor in welcoming the delegates said:

In Bombay, the Y.M.C.A. have taken up, with keen enthusiasm and excellent results, the question of providing grounds and apparatus, trained men and willing workers for physical training and outdoor games. I have myself seen one of these grounds, in one of the most thickly populated parts of this City of Bombay, and I was immensely struck with the evident keenness of the young men and lads who took part in the games provided. I have said, times without number, that the athletic field provides the best meeting place for lads of all castes and creeds: it is a place where caste and creed knows, or ought to know, no place, and where all meet together to play as a team, whether they be Hindu, Mahomedan, European or Parsee. Even as I strongly support the Boy Scout movement, which brings together all races and religions, so do I urge on you to continue your excellent work in this direction of encouraging physical training and games, for, by these means, all will get to understand each other better, to play together, and eventually learn to work together for the common good of their country.

There is, in the programme of your Physical Department, the further advantage that you are developing the physical stamina of the youth of this country while, at the same time, you are developing his mind.

CONFLICTING PROBLEMS.

Mr. K. T. Paul addressed the Convention on "The Message of the Helsingfors Conference." He had gone to that Conference, by appointment of the Indian National Council of Y.M.C.A's as leader of its Delegation of 21 representatives; and so spoke from personal observation and experience.

Mr. Paul indicated that the Conference led strongly into the feeling that the problems in this generation are so challenging that a man must inevitably seek for strength beyond himself in that Creative Secret behind the whole human race which is to-day, as it has ever been, the one abiding, sustaining force for its right evolution.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Governor for his encouragement and to the lecturer of the evening.

INDIANS AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

(Continued from column 6).

section of the Revised Statute. Fifteen of these cases are now pending in the courts.

Raymond F. Crist, Commissioner of Naturalization, said that the next move in the Pandit case will be upto the Department of Justice. The significance of the Circuit Court decision is that the Indians who were naturalized prior to the Supreme Court decision in the Thind case will retain their American citizenship, unless the Government appeal to the Supreme Court and its decision be otherwise.

A National Issue for India.

It is a fact that the Pandit ruling of citizenship is not palatable to the Government which will undoubtedly appeal to the Supreme Court very soon. The Pandit case is a national issue and the victory in the Supreme Court will affect the whole Indian nation. The next fight in the Supreme Court will be on the question of "eligibility of the Indian people for the United States citizenship." The success of the case entirely depends upon the patriotic support of the Indian people. The American people are not against the naturalisation of the Indian people, except a number of officials who have created the racial demarcation between the two peoples of the East and West under a wrong impression of the people of the East.

India's Prestige Involved.

There is every possible chance of winning the case in the Supreme Court even though the Government will fight very hard and with much bitterness and shrewd policy against the Indians for American citizenship. This is an opportunity for the Indian nation to try and support their nationals in America for the privilege of American citizenship. The Indian people must support the case for the dignity and prestige of India and her people both at home and abroad. The two peoples of India and America must not disintegrate from the union of friendship and brotherhood which binds humanity together, nor live in isolation from each other. Our cause is Humanity and we must strenuously fight for it. For Humanity is above all.

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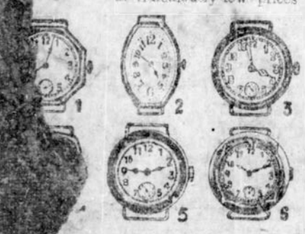

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PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO HINDUS.

LESSON FROM SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S LIFE.

HINDU MAHA SABHA PROCEEDINGS.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

PANDU, Dec. 28.

The special session of the Hindu Mahasabha held meetings soon after the Congress session dissolved. Amid scenes of great enthusiasm at 5 in the evening the pandal atonce changed its appearance. Many leaders left the stage and the visitors' galleries and some delegate galleries were left unoccupied. People squeezed into the delegate wards and press gallery and many rushed to the stage.

Amongst Congressmen Messrs. Parkasham, Shambamurti, Shivparshad were seen sitting on the stage. Admission being free a large number of visitors rushed in and all delegates' blocks were soon filled. Pandit Vishnu Digambar sang the national song. Mr. Bardaloi, introducing Shriman Gurumore Swami, President, Reception Committee, said he was a most revered monk in Assam, who during the Non-co-operation period had rendered splendid services to the cause of the country. The Chairman rose to speak amid loud cheers. His speech was delivered in the Assamese language and translated.

He said the Vedic religion was not in its old glory. The Hindus were going down day by day in all respects. He was glad that Pandit Malaviya had taken up the work of lifting the Hindus from a state of degeneration. He regretted that the Hindu religious leaders in Assam had done little service to the Hindus. (Mr. Phookan here began translating his speech.) Continuing, the Chairman said he was ready to do all possible service, to the cause of the Hindu society and hoped that God would inspire him and all the Hindus to do good to themselves and their religion. He prayed to God that Pandit Malaviya be able to unite and lead the Hindus for the good of the country. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, the Chairman prayed that they should not look with suspicion on the Hindu Sangathan movement. He requested the Muslims to help the Hindus in advancing the cause of Hindus and promised support to the Mussalmans in advancing theirs. Concluding, he again prayed to God, to enable Pandit Malaviya to lead the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hemchandra Goswami in welcoming the delegates pointed out that the conversion of the Hindus was going on every day and it was urgently necessary that efforts must be made to bring them back to Hindu faith with the help of religious leaders. He emphasised the need for the removal of untouchability. Babu Pyush Kanti Ghose formally proposed Pandit Malaviya to the chair.

LESSON OF SHRADHANAND'S LIFE.

Pandit Malaviya at the outset made feeling references to Swami Shraddhanand's martyrdom. He said Swamiji was an ever shining star on the sky of Hinduism. His life was a history of patriotism and social service. His patriotism was so high that he faced his breast before bullets in 1919. His love for Hindus was known to all. He was the man who raised the banner of reclamation. He has reclaimed thousands of Malkana Rajuts back to the fold of Hinduism. Till the day of his death Swamiji devoted his energies to the cause of Shuddhi and the uplift of depressed classes. Loud shouts of shame, shame, were raised when Panditji related the details of the treacherous murder. He said Swamiji's martyrdom had put new life in the dead body of Hinduism. The Hindus should learn the following lessons from Swamiji. They should not be afraid of any power when they were busy in the cause of religion. They should be frank, true, honest and, above all, just. Swamiji was very broad-minded and tolerant and the speaker urged all Hindus to follow his example and do nothing that would mar the good name of Hindhism.

Panditji, continuing, remarked that Swami Shraddhanand was not dead. He was yet with them in spirit. Swamiji, a staunch Congressman, had joined the Hindu Sabha when he realized that the uplift and betterment of Hindus needed the organisation of Hindus on a strong foundation. The Sangathan movement was not the least antagonistic to Islam or any other religion. It was a mere self-defence movement. Hence none should look at it with suspicion.

MALAVIYAJI'S APPEAL.

He drew the attention of the Hindus to the zeal of Christian Missionaries who crossed the seven seas to propagate their religion. He appealed to every Hindu of whatever political school to help the Hindu Sabha with men and money. He next drew the attention of the Hindus to the vast net spread by 16 American Missions in Assam and warned them to save their fellow beings from going into the fold of christianity.

Attending to opium evil in Assam, Panditji declared the Assamese could once again rule their country if they gave up opium.

Concluding Panditji exhorted all to organise the Hindu Sabha in every village and work out the constructive programme of the Hindu Sabha such as cow protection, protection of widows, orphans, temples and the uplift of depressed classes. He appealed for support, men and money for the Patuakhali Satyagraha.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

"This Mahasabha expressed its abhorrence of the cowardly, cold blooded and treacherous murder, by a Mussalman fanatic, of the brave and noble patriot and honoured leader of the Hindu community, Swami Shraddhanandji who had consecrated his life to the service of the motherland in general and of the Hindu community in particular when he was lying in sickbed after an attack of serious illness. While mourning the great loss caused by the death of Swamiji, the Maha Sabha recalls with pride that he became a victim to the pistol of the assassin for no other reason than his honourable devotion to, and dauntless courage in carrying on the sacred work of Shudhi and Sangathan which he carried on with scrupulous fairness. The Maha Sabha offers its deep sympathy to the sons and other relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

The Maha Sabha calls upon every Hindu wherever he or she may be, to show his or her grateful reference for the Swamiji by offering tilanjali and prayers for him on Sunday 9th January, 1927. This Maha Sabha further resolves to raise a permanent endowment fund of five lakhs to be known as "Swami Shradhanand Memorial Fund" with a view to carry on the work of Shudhi and Sangathan and hereby calls upon every Hindu high and humble to contribute his quota to the fund and to send the amount to the Manager, the Punjab National Bank at Delhi, or at any other branch of it. The Sabha also requests every Hindu organisation to collect and remit contributions to this fund to the said Bank at Delhi or to any other branch of it and to intimate the fact to the Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Delhi. The Maha Sabha invites the attention of the Hindus all over the country to second the object of the Sabha, namely, to organise and educate their co-religionists to protect and promote their religions, cultural, social, and, where necessary, political interests, they should scrupulously abstain from saying, writing or doing anything which may be reasonably calculated to retard the growth of a united Indian nation, or to give any reasonable ground for complaint to the members of other communities inhabiting this country.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.

"This Maha Sabha notes with deep regret that the Executive Officers of Government have, in several places, failed to give protection to Hindus in the peaceful exercise of their civil rights of taking out religious and other processions with music through public streets, even where these officers had full timely notice of such procession and that instead of taking proper steps against those who threatened breach of peace if the processions were taken out, these officers placed improper restrictions on the Hindus. Desiring to exercise their lawful rights, thus either forcing them to abandon their religious celebrations as was done at Allahabad, Aligarh, Rawah and Rawalpindi on the occasion of the last Ramlila or driving them to resort to Satyagraha as is being done at Patuakali since the last Janmastami Day, namely, 31st August, and where more than 400 young men have volunteered imprisonment to vindicate their right of taking out religious procession with music on public streets.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRRHA.

"This Maha Sabha expresses its sympathy with the sufferings of the Satyagrahis of Patuakhali who have been sent to jail for asserting in a peaceful manner, their right of taking out processions with music on a public street. The Maha Sabha trusts that the Hindus of other parts of India will lend every legitimate support to their brethren of Patuakhali to enable them to continue their Satyagraha until their right is fully vindicated and recognised.

"This Maha Sabha draws the attention of the Hindu community to conversions of Hindu hill tribes to other faiths which is going on a large scale in Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and other places, as well as among the Hindus of East Bengal resulting in the deplorable decline of Hindu population in the said area. The Maha Sabha appeals to Hindus to take a lead on from well organised missionary efforts of Christians and Mussalmans and to organise and strengthen Hindu Missions to check the tide of these conversions and to promote religious, social and economic advancement of Hindus in those places.

"Resolved that steps be taken to organise Hindu Sabhas in every district and sub-division of Assam and carry out the objects of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

"Resolved that a special session of the Hindu Maha Sabha be organised, to be held at Hardwar, for purposes of propaganda during the coming Kumbha Fair and an attemps be made to enlist the co-operation of energetic and selfless Sadhus and Sanyasis to carry on the work of the Maha Sabha throughout India."

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The second and last sitting of the Hindu Maha Sabha could not be held before 12 noon, as Pandit Malaviya was busy with numerous other engagements. Mr. Kutar, the famous educationist of Khandwa entertained the audience with his very interesting practical system of learning Hindi in twenty hours."

"Malaviyaji was received amid loud cheers and shouts of "Hindu Dharam-ki-Jai". The audience numbered a few hundreds only because several Congress delegates and visitors were busy packing luggages and every one was anxious to catch the train.

SYMPATHY WITH JAPAN.

An informal body named the Provincial Hindu Sabha was formed and the Chairman was nominated as President. Then a resolution of condolence at the death of the Emperor of Japan was passed all standing.

Malaviyaji said that the Japanese were Buddhist Hindus. Hence as fellow brethren our sympathies went to Japan in its time of sorrow.

The following resolution was then adopted:

"Hindu Maha Sabha has learnt with profound regret the news of demise of his late Majesty the Mikado of Japan and offers its respectful condolence with Royal family and people of Japan. The Maha Sabha offered its humble greetings to His Majesty the present Nukado on his succession to the honoured throne and prayed that the people of Japan might grow in prosperity and power during his administration."

Malaviyaji delivered his closing speech in which he detailed the programme for Assam.

Babu Puyush Kanti Ghose proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, after which the session came to a close.—A. P.

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MEMORIAL TO INDIAN GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

A memorial signed by intellectual leaders of England and many distinguished fellows of the Royal Society and journalists has been submitted to the Governor-General of India-in-Council urging continuance and extension of Government assistance to the Bose Institute at Calcutta. The signatories include Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Sir Michael Sadler, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Lord Lee of Fareham, Sir Oliver Lodge, Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Rayleigh, Sir R. A. Gregory, editor of "Nature", Lord Burnham ("Daily Telegraph") Mr. H. A. Gwynne ("Morning Post"), Mr. C. P. Scott ("Manchester Guardian"), Mr. J. A. Spender ("Westminster Gazette") and Sir Charles Sherrington. The memorial draws attention to the position in the scientific world attained by the Bose Institute, admires the ideal of the Institute and welcomes the co-operation of the East with the West in the advancement of knowledge. The signatories believe that the activities of the Institute will lead to a result which will redound to the credit of India and her Government. The memorialists conclude by saying: "We venture therefore to express the opinion that Government of India will be well advised to continue and extend its assistance for the expansion of the Institute so that its recognised usefulness may go on increasing, and thus help to revise the ancient tradition of India as the home of learning."—A. P.

MR. DE VALERA IN LONDON.

CLOSELY WATCHED BY POLICE.

Mr. de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, has just paid a mysterious two days' visit to London writes an English contemporary.

He came from Dublin to London by way of Holyhead, and though he travelled under the assumed name of "Mr. P. Little," and signed the register of the hotel near Oxford-circus at which he stayed in that name, he was shadowed by a representative of the Special Branch of Scotland-yard from the moment he landed in England.

SHADOWED.

Mr. de Valera had not registered at the hotel half an hour before the Scotland-yard representative was inquiring about him, and for the two days that he spent in London his movements were constantly watched.

He was accompanied to London by an Irishman who registered at the hotel as "Mr. E. de Balalecka," of Dublin.

They arrived in London late at night, and each morning left their hotel directly after breakfast, returning again late.

It is understood that Mr. de Valera had a number of conversations with British Communists during his visit, discussing with them problems relating to the work of the Irish Communists, with whom he is said to be now connected.

Both Mr. de Valera and his companion left London for Glasgow, where the Republican leader spoke.

RACE FOR MORE TRADE.

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 28.

Competition is growing keener among the many present and potential rivals of Bombay as the premier port of export and import in India. A race for more trade has apparently just started among the ports at Bhavnagar and Jamnagar and the newly opened port of Okha.

FALL IN BHAVNAGAR PORT REVENUE.

There has been a sudden heavy fall in the revenue of the Bhavnagar port from Rs. 18,82,167 last year to Rs. 1,60,000 in the present year. This is mainly attributed to the diversion of trade to the ports of Jamnagar and Okha. At one time the number of bags of sugar exported through the Jamnagar port was 150 and it has now swelled to about 4,000 a day, whereas 1,200 bags of the same commodity which used to be exported through the Bhavnagar port have now shrunk to 150 a day.

PORT ALBERT VICTOR TO BE REVIVED.

The Bhavnagar state authorities are therefore contemplating the revival of Port Albert Victor situated about 25 miles away. A preliminary survey has been completed and the port will soon be connected by a railway line.—A. P.

Mr. P. Vithal and Mr. Jamshetji of the All-India Team which plays with the M. C. C. from the 31st instant arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday.—Free Press

The offices of the Government of India, Delhi were closed on Tuesday as a token of respect to his late Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The first session of the new Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will commence at Patna on Thursday, January 13th.—A. P.

According to the Salem Correspondent of the "Hindu" the Hon. Dr. Subbarayan, Chief Minister has presented six charkhas to the Girls' School at Trichinopoly. It is further understood that he intends presenting charkas to other Schools also.—A. P.

Sir Ronald Ross, who has arrived at Rangoon from the Straits Settlements, "en route" to Calcutta, is, at the request of Col. Bisset, Director of Public Health, going into some details regarding anti-malarial campaign. Col. Bisset communicated his request to Sir Ronald to help Burma Health Department, when the latter was at Singapore. Sir Ronald leaves on Friday by the s.s. "Ellira," the same boat by which he arrived at Rangoon.—A. P.

The Madras Hanjia of Rajkot has received 99£ from the Sumi Jamat of Port Okhamandal through Sheth Alibhai Imamalley.

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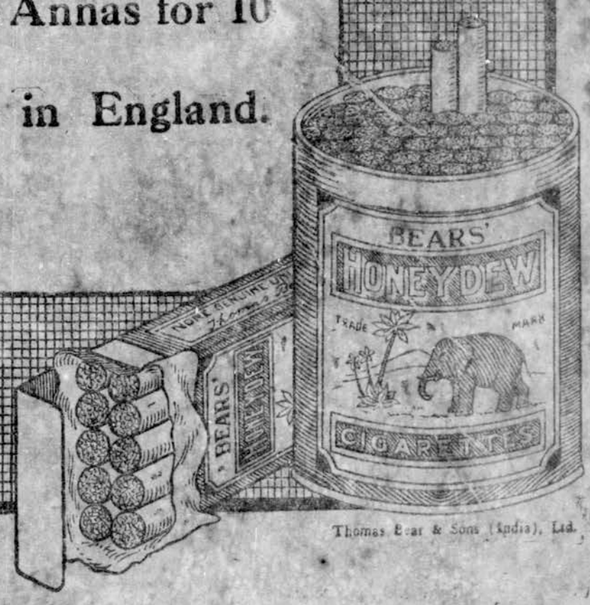

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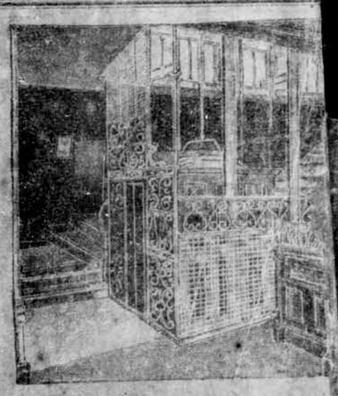

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Company Limited, by S. PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL... at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.